FINHOSE concerned, will take notice

Court of Pennsylvania have appointed

a CIRCUIT COURT, to be held at

Gettysburg, for the county of Adams,

by the Judges of the same Court-to

commence on Monday the 21st day of

CIRCULT COURT.

IST OF CAUSES, at issue in the Circuit Court of Adams County,

and for Trial at a Circuit Court, to be

held at Gettysburg, for said County, on

the Third Monday, being the 21st day of

The Carlisle Bank vs. Nicholas Wier-

David Wilson and John Garvin, Esq.

David Witherow, vs. Peter Eply.

Trustees of Moses Gourley, an In-

solvent Debtor, vs. Abraham Scott.

The Bank of Gettysburg, vs. James

Martin Ebert, vs. James D. Paxton,

Thaddeus Stevens, vs Martin Getz and

Daniel Deardorff, vs. Philip Graft.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Lefever.

Gettysburg, Jan. 11, 1831.

Anthony Deardorff vs. John L. Fuller.

LIST OF JURORS FOR CIRCUIT COURT.

Borough-James A. Thompson, John Gar-

Mountpleasant-Alex'r M'Ilwaine, John

Hamiltonban-Thomas Orr. Andrew Stew-

Berwick-Geo. Henry, John Smith, Geo.

Liberty-Samuel M'Nay, Wm. Scott, Da-

Menallen-John Lehman, Joseph Latshaw

Reading-John Deardorff, Nicholas Bushey,

Franklin-Valentine Flohr, Adam S. E.

Straban---Jacob Taughinbaugh, Jacob

Conowago-Jacob Wortz, John Morning-

Cumberland-Quintin Armstrong, Peter

Notice is hereby Given,

70 O all persons concerned, that the

AUDITORS, to settle and apportion

the Assetts of the Estate of SAMUEL

JACOBS, late of Hamilton township,

deceased, among the Creditors of said

deceased: and that they will meet, for

that purpose, at the house of Joseph

Woods, in the town of Berlin, on Mon-

day the 21st of February next, at 10 o'-

clock, A. M .-- where all persons inte-

To my Creditors.

PAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court

of Common Pleas of Adams county, for

ted Monday the 25th of April next, for

the hearing of me and my Creditors, at

the Courthouse in the borough of Get-

MATTING.

SAMUEL S. M'CREARY,

son, in York-street. Gettysburg; and

that he is prepared to manufacture in

the best manner, and will keep con-

PASHIONABLE

He respectfully solicits the pa-

stanty on hand, the most

tysburg.

Teb. 1.

plied to the Judges of the Court

MICHAEL MENICH.

WM. PATTERSON, GEORGE BROWN, CORNELIUS SMITH, WM. PATTERSON,

Subscribers have been appointed

Grass, John Thomas, Henry Brinkerhoff.

Simon Becker, Nathan Wright, Henry Fehl.

art, John Marshall, John Mickley, jr. Wm.

vin, George Shryock, Jacob Ziegler, Robert

Diehl, Hezekiah Houghtelin, Wm. Thomp-

GEO. WELSH, Clerk.

Dobbin, Administrator de bonis non.

with the will annexed, of Alexander

Thaddeus Stevens, and Frederick

that the Judges of the Supreme

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

At \$2 per annum, in advance, or

\$2 50, if not paid within the year. \

No. 16.

Vol. XV.

February next.

Sheriff's Office, Gettys- ?

burg, Jan. 11, 1831.

February, 1831:-

Dobbin, deceased.

Kepley.

John Duncan.

Tyrone-John Staly.

Hersh, Daniel Diehl.

Mountjoy-Frederick Diehl.

vid Eicker, Samuel Arthur.

Henry Albert, Job Dicks.

Duncan, David Middlecoff.

star, George Heagy.

Germany-Alfred Cole.

Latimore-John Wolford.

rested will please attend.

Hamilton-Michael Geiselman.

GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1881.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

### MELODY.

If you bright orbs that goin the night, Be each a blissful dwelling sphere, Where kindred spirits re-unite

Whom fate hath torn asunder here-How sweet it were at once to die,

Mixt soul in soul, to cleave the sky, And soar away from star to star!

But oh! how dark, how drear and lone, Would seem the brightest world of bliss,

lf, wandering through each radiant zone, We failed to meet the loved of this! If, there no more these ties could twine,

Which death alone had power to sever, Those stars would then in mockery shine More hateful—as they shine forever!

It cannot be! each hope and fear

Than the bleak world which claims us now; There is a voice by sorrow heard,

That voice is the Almighty's word! "The pure in heart shall meet again."

<del>~~</del> \$:\$:-<del>0</del>}0-:\$:\$ •

Mechanics' Wives .- Speaking of the middle ranks of life, a good writer observes-There we behold woman in all her glory; not a doll to carry silks and jewels, not a puppet to be dangled by fops, an idol for profane adoration, reverenced to-day, discarded to-morrow, always jostled out of the place which nature and society would assign her by sensuality or by contempt; admired but not respected; desired, but not esteemed; ruling by passion, not affection; im parting her weakness, not her constancy to the sex she would exalt, the source and mirror of vanity—we see her as a wife partaking the cares, and cheering the anxiety of a husband, dividing the labors by her domestic diligence, spreading cheerfulness around her; for his sake sharing the decent refinements of the world without being vain of them; placing all her pride, all her joy, all her happiness in the merited approbation of the man she loves. As a mother, we find her the affectionate, the ardent instructress of the children she has tended from their infancy; training them up to thought and virtue, to meditation and benevolence; addressing them as rational beings and preparing them to become men and wo-

ters make the best wives in the world.

main in Paradise before he sinned?" asked an amiable "cara sposa" to her loving husband; "till he got a wife" answereed the husband calmly.

School for the Head & Heart .- 'Though men, savs an old author, "may improve their heads in the company of their own sex, we may affirm, that the company and conversation of women is the pro-

Conscience.- To the criminal all things turn traitors-even his own thoughts. No revenge is so sure and vindictive as that of an outraged con science, when passion subsides and gives space to reflection. Hence tvrants and cut-throats are unable to endure solitude. They encounter in every shade the ghosts of their ill-fated victims, and close their eyes but to be torn asunder by goblins and furies, or hurried away to flames or precipices. the exil genius of his dream that promised a second meeting at Philipph.

He who rejoices in the strength and

Three young men have lately been fined \$25 each and costs, at Buffalo, N.

#### EDUCATION.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

(Read in the H. of Representatives, Jan. 27.) N. P. FETTERMAN, CHARMAN.

The Committee on Education, to whom were referred so much of the message of the Governor as relates to the establishment of a general system of education, report:

That their attention has been directed to the important inquiry whether it is expedient at this time, that some general system of education should be adopted; and it so, to the difficult labor of compiling the details of such a system as they might deem it advisable to recommend. As to the mere question of expediency their reflections have resulted in a full and clear affirmative conviction. Republican as is the nature of our Government, and subject as it is to the sovereign and controlling will of the people, it requires no logical deduction or lengthened argument to demonstrate, that that will should be preserved sound and illumined by a suitable and seasonable education. That such a Government to be stable must rest upon the virtue and intelligence of its citizens; and that a nation to contimue prosperous and happy, must plant deep and wide those moral principles that direct us in our duty as individuals and as members of a community.

With us, the capability of a people to govern themselves is undergoing an experiment. To be successful, the means must be placed within their reach, by which they may become acquainted with the nature of their form of Government, and guarded against that corruption, that, when once seated, causes the decay of all free institutions.

and every one should be enabled to prepare himself, so as honorably and faithfully to discharge the functions of that office to which the exigencies of his government or the suf-

With us, the people enjoy to the fullest extent the elective franchise. That it may be prudently and properly exercised, they must be instructed to appreciate the value of that privilege, and to judge rightly of men and things, else they may be led to the commission of tatal and irretrievable errors.

placed their own destinies. That they may be propitious, they have only to be calightened, to discern, and they will seld on fair to determine for their good.

become fit subjects for that wild spirit of par-I ty that has so other shaken to the centre cursocial relations—or to be the peop traters of crune, and the miserable mastes of our jails

and pententiaries. In some of those states that have established common -chools, it has been as certained by काल्यास्था का भाग कार्य कार्य अन्तर्भाव स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप for the compossion of various crimes, these paper from time to time as experience may who were number of contain schools were mattoperion to these who were not, of jet more than one totalenty. With the experience of so favorable a result before us, know vent it has become the constant study of hewhat me me more effects if to make en ite-

cline there to exche a a ce and more interes. beauty of youth, should consider by a contact. Herefore, he remot a few harmon men oppositions the material and get under way. But when นอนเคตร์ รัก อารา รับ รับบริ อุตยานย์, รับ รถเมอย์ นอนเราะบาได้ กามเลือน มหามธารางารบาท รมรากที่สา them are control which the material and their green them or them are the second to the system submitted, will have to the method and the system submitted, will have to the method them are the system submitted, will have to the method them are the method to the system submitted.

phancy of dangerous men. And when the ers. By this, not only would the cause of age in which we live is so strongly marked by political convulsion-when all old institutions appear heaving from their base, and all new ones seem unsettled, if we would be preserved from that change for the worse that has been the fate of all who have preceded us, provision must be made for general education. By our constitution it is required of the le-

throughout the state, in such manner as that the poor may be taught gratis; and that the arts and sciences shall be promoted in one or more seminures of learning. From the date. of that instrument down till the fourth of April. 1809, no legislative provision of a general nature, was made. Then, however, an act was passed, entitled "An act to provide for the education of the poor gratis." From the passage of this act down to so recent a period as the 29th of March, 1821, no further attempt to falfil the requirements of the constitution was made. Then, however, an act was passed, entitled "An act to provide more effectually for the education of the poor gratis, and for laying the foundation of a general system of education throughout this commonwealth.' By this act, the one of the 4th of April, 1809. was repealed; yet the act of 29th March 1824, was not suffered to go into operation and was repealed in two years following, and the former one revived, and is now in force the only, and lame, provision, of a genera nature, we have upon so important a subject This act only provides for the education of those children between the ages of five and twelve years; as if in that period they would learn enough to enable them to act their part in the several stations in which they may be place I through life, with advantage to themselves, and with credit to the state of which they are citizens. None are contemplated within its provisions but those whose parents are unable to pay for their education; as if by drawing an insidious distinction between the wealthy and the poor, the latter would more eagerly adopt the provisions of an act, thus rendered obnoxious to them. None are prepured to enjoy its provisions until they have first been notified of their poverty and degradation, by the commissioners of their county. And not until thus certified and approved to be within its letter, does the assessor give them leave to attend any school convenient within their neighborhood. This act, in some measure, militates with the spirit of our free mstitutions. They have an equalizing tendency: it, the contrary. They would contound all ranks, classes and distinctions; it the establishment of a general system of ed- Hence that feeling so peculiarly manifest amen in their turn. Mechanics' daugh- competent teachers were secured, and a fund with the poor to suffer their children to grow up ignorant and unlearned, rather than hum system. In 1759, the Legislature of Massa- i ble them in their opinion, by accepting alms chusetts provided by law for the instruction (of the public. Hence this act has not had the

at different periods, limited however to the city and courty of Philadelphia, and to the cities of Lancaster and Pittsburg. So far as your committee have become acquainted with their enects, they believe they have been bighly beneficial. Appropriations have also universities, and academies; yet from their nature, the benefits of those institutions can only be enjoyed by the few, the great mass from many causes being necessarily exclustate, have been found involugate to the wants of our people. In many places some inducement is wanting to an uneducated people, to persuade them to educate their children. In others, the population is too sparse to support schools, and wherever schools have been established complaints are made of their inefficiency, owing to the want of competent teachers, and of some system by which their better regulation may be secured, and that the perious during which they are opened may not only be longer, but succeed each other

with more certainty. To remedy these evils, the unremitted attention of your committee has been directed to the labor of compring the details of a system of common schools, in which eventually ell the children of our common acalth may at and a knewleage of the English language, in writing, arithmetic and geography—subjecting them to such regulations as may hest promote their future us foliuss -- securing competent and able teachers, and providing for their support; and accompanying this report they have respectfully sahnacted a till, comprising the result of their labors, which withough not so period as may be desirable, if adopted, may serve as a ground work to be apprecied e suite et and the a redom or future kenslature-1111 1111

Believing that no system of common setter de com personeesest if a concert the employerune is mereasing more rapidly than the in- i ment of importance (i.e., a) the other they can be crease of our population -when how to president are been a sunject of important inmury. They are heavever, of enumenthat legislator, your committee would suggest, no culturessment will be experienced on ble experientures of good riment, will at once the ground. The exercised considers mooned recemble the people of Pennsylvania to any from of our chapter than to secure to the as recommended, chapt for smeeting go end measures that may be deemed necessary to contlication present and total concretions of to extensive operation. Proposity few absolutes them. satisfantial and moral edge ston that will in- to its will be formed until there can be satistribution of the common shoot fund as here- committee long to will be sufficient to secure In such a population to be the up diens after suggestion to have subjected number the suggested support of comment schools, ted by or so great a property than a concess from a new real transfer of a great and the wants of our result and inter, there comed be that hims so that so too him proceed of his and the name radio ercosing population. The establishment of suited in a comblem to come by. The examplified newsons colling constants by purease such asystem, lockerer, council by work great merget reservant management of the services and in recomment that of a month, or of a year, but will require time

how precarious a tenere he holds these confuses its states of the pre- the also not to be an of the resonant of the many whist is spread will be advantages, that a thousand accidents | gressers respectively and contains on the standard of the respective to the blessings may before the next dawn lay all these Then declens on was not name to rety origin up a conceil a for a continuous merce young shall be felt throughout every part of ar BR GOF STATE OF CLEANSSTOR BIT to the standardes respondent to make the work to the standard of the standard o

general education be promoted, but those to whom are entrusted the important responsibility of instructing our youth, and who, in some measure, hold the destines of our state, would receive that support and that respect to which they would justly be entitled.

Your committee were further of opinion, that to secure the permanent establishment & gislature, as soon as may be convenient, to future prosperity of any system of education, provide for the establishment of schools it must derive its support from means other than voluntary contribution or tax alone. In the states in which common schools lave been opened, their support has been provided for in various ways. In Massachusetts, the several towns are compelled to raise the necessary money by taxation. In Connecticut they are supported by a common fund; and in New York, by a common school fund, of the proceeds of which annual distribution is made amongst their several school districts, on condition of their raising by taxation or otherwise, a sum equal to their distributive share of that fund. In Connecticut their common school fund amounts, to \$1,882,000. In New York, their fund amounts to about \$1,777,000, and during the last year 499,424 scholars were taught an average of 8 months, and at the expense of \$536,320. The latter system was left optional with the people to adopt, and in the first few years but few schools were established; but they have gradually increased, and are now extended over all the

vast territory of that State. Your committee, deeming it no disparagement to profit by the example of other states, recommend the support of any system we may adopt, in a way somewhat similar to that of New York; that a common school fund shall be formed, and any deficiency shall be provided for by the districts hereafter to be established. Thus whilst the common fund will operate as a great inducement to the support of schools, the contributions of those concerned in each district will ensure a deeper interest in the success of their schools than might prevail, were they altogether dependant upon the donations of the public. The means for the establishment of such a fund, they believe to be within the reach of this legislature, without a resort to taxation or embarrassment to the concerns of the commonwealth. From the most accurate information they have been able to obtain, there is due the commonwealth from the holders of unpatented lands a sum exceeding two millions of dollars; and that notwithstanding the low rate that land is now sold by the state, from lands yet vacant and unappropriated a very considerable sum in addition to the above can be raised. The payments from these sources to the treasury have been annually increasing, and during last year amounted to \$120,000. If the money thus arising, were transferred and pledged to the support of common schools, vitlin three years, or four at the utmost, the fund would increase to a sum sufficiently large thereafter to warrant the yearly distribution of a considerable sum to their support, and that sum would increase with the increase of the fund and the spread of the schools throughout the state. This plan, your committee believe, would be decidedly preferable to that of taxation; if the latter would be adopted, there is too much reason to fear that the act so providing for a fund would become obnoxious and soon be repealed; and if such would not be the result, yet a fund could not thus be raised that for many years would warrant a distribution. Your committee have been governed in the belief, that a system, to be effectual, must commence op-

erations within three or four years. The setting aside of the proceeds from land for the support of schools, will in some measure have the good effect of securing the payment of the money thus due, at as early a period as those who are delinquent may find it practicable. This disposition will be promoted, when they are assured that they are but providing for the future welfare of their children; that the money thus paid, after having aided in the common operations of gov-. ernment, and in great purposes of internal improvement, will flow back to them again, securing to their children a good education, and making them wiser and better citizens.

And by this disposition of the money thus arising, your committee believe no inconvemence will be felt, as before mentioned. It is recommended that the money thus paid should be loaned to the commonwealth at an annual interest of 5 per cent, until otherwise directed; and that until the school fund shall have increased to \$100,000, the interest arising upon the sums loaned shall be loaned in like manner:-thus reserving, until that periol, to the commonwealth, the use of the whole sum paid and the interest upon the same. At that period, we have every assurance that the financial concerns of our state will be truly prosperous. The great chains of canal and rail-road we are now constructmg will ere then be completed, and in the full tide of successful operation, affording - m-11 - of profitable and unfailing revenue so anch so that it cannot remain longer questromable even with the most credulous but that they will yield an undisposed of surplus sufficient to meet the deficiency that will then be occasioned by the diversion of the procoods from land. And in the event of a possable fadure from the se sources, the necessity of providing for the ordinary and indispensa-

The finel that can thus be raised, your

PRINTING.

Y for singing and using indecent lan- They are a three measures of the measures of mere to ready securing by the than the a few of a minuter the contains of each. Impose no serious chatacle to the gene

And leave this dreary world afar-

That lights the eye, or clouds the brow, Proclaims there is a happier sphere

When heaviest weighs life's galling chain,

#### -----€ ⊕ +-----WOMAN .- PRO AND CON.

Pro.—There is a world where no storms intrude, a haven of safety against the tempests of life; a little world of joy and love, of innocence and tranquility. Suspicions are not there, nor jealousies, nor falschood with her double tongue, nor the venom of slander .--Peace embraceth it with outspread wings. Plenty broodeth there. When a man enters it, he forgetteth his sorrows, and cares, and disappointments; he openeth his heart to confidence, and to pleasure, not mingled with remorse. This world is the well ordered home of a virtuous and amiable woman.

Contra - "How long did Adam re

per school for the heart."

New Question in Physiology. - According to the census of New Hampshire, one of every fifty of the colored population, is deaf and dumb; of the white population, the mutes are only in the proportion of one to every one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven.— The fact is a curious one, and cannot be explained upon the principle which solved the problem, why white sheep should eat more than black ones.

the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appoin-

glories in the dust.

tronage of the Public. Gettysburg, Jan. 18.

HATS.

The terrors of the approaching battle NFORMS his Friends and the Pub-lic, that he has purchased the Hatof Bosworthfield were far less formidable to the grim-visaged Richard, than ting Establishment of Jas. A. Thomp-

With us, every man is eligible to office,

frages of his fellow citizens may elevate hun.

With us, in the hands of the people are

So early as the year 1770, our sister State Connecticut, then a province, led the way in marks, delineates, and approves of them.ucation. Common schools were opened to mongst us that will acknowledge no inferiorevery child within her territory-able and ity, has two often encouraged a disposition established adequate to the support of their of her youth-since then she has been follow- I full c.lect that its framers expected of it; and ed by New-York, Olno, and several other | fulls far short of that system that the educastates. With the legislatures of those States, from of the youth of our rising commonwealth all other considerations have been held as on- ! demands. And hence, it is only surprising ly secondary to a right instruction of their | that it has remained so long unrepealed, upon citizens, and have consequently provided am- four statute book. ple means for their education. But during | Several special enactments have been made this time what has Pennsylvania done! She has been engaged in the encouragement of industry-in promoting her agriculture and manufactures-in increasing the physical comfort and convenience of her citizens-in improving the face of her territory, or withdrawing from the boson of the earth the been made annually to the aid of colleges, wealth that has been secreted for ages within her. Her sister commonwealths have not been behind her. But in the strife of contending states which should be foremost in the cultivation of the mind, or, which should lead | ded. The private schools throughout our m the improvement of the human heart, she has scarce been seen, or felt, or heard. In those states wherein common schools have been established, the advancement of the intellectual and moral powers of their people have kept pace with their advance in population and in greatness. But with us, that the mind has been fearfully neglected through a long career of prosperity, is too mithrally evidenced by the degraded state of education amongst us. By the fact that of four hundred thousand children between the ages of five and fifteen years, it is estimated that more than two hundred and fifty thousand have not been within a school during the last yearthat a large proportion of our adult population can neither read or write, and that in some places the unabitants of whole districts are growing up destitute of instruction, imprequainted with cheir duty as estizens, unfortified by the influence of religion, and left to

No wasser effectives on

IS HEREBY GIVEN, **V∃**∃O all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the first day of March next, to wit:

The account of John Marshall, Executor of the Estate of Christina Timmons, deceased.

The account of Joseph Kepner, Administrator of the Estate of Nancy Null, deceased.

The account of Samuel Fahnestock. Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Tucker, deceased.

The account of Joseph B. Nickel, Administrator de bonis non of the Es-

tate of John Nickel, deceased. The account of Daniel Myers, Philip Myers, and Michael Wiest, Executors of the Estate of Ludwick Myers, de-

The account of Conrad Snyder and Jacob Wortz, Administrators of the Estate of John Houk, deceased.

The account of Thomas C Reed, Administrator of the Estate of Charles

S. Ditterline, deceased. The account of Jacob Wortz, Admi nistrator, pendente life, of the Estate of John Shriver, Esq deceased.

The account of Maria A. M'Tagert, Administratrix of the Estate of Patrick M'Farland, deceased.

The account of Nicholas Ghinter, Executor of the Estate of George Reinecker, deceased. The account of James M'Clain and

Jacob Will, Executors of the Estate of James M'Clain, deceased.

The account of Moses Senft, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Abraham Miller, deceased. The account of Anthony B. Kurtz,

one of the Executors of the Estate of John L. Shick, deceased. The account of John Garvin, one of

the Executors of the Estate of John L. Shick, deceased. The account of Thomas Stephens, Administrator of the Estate of John J.

Stephens, deceased. The account of John Bowser, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate

of Samuel Bowser, deceased. ALSO, The Guardianship account of the Administrators of Jacob Hollinger, who was Guardian of Polly Hollinger, and

Jacob Hollinger, now deceased.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r. Register's Office, Gettysburg, ?

## Sheriff's Sale.

pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 22d day of February next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg,

### A Lot of Ground.

Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lots of George Shryock, and the heirs of James Agnew, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 12, on which are erected

Brick Dwelling-Houses, fronting on Baltimore-street,

and TWO two-story Brick Back Buildings;

2 TWO-STORY Brick Dwelling HOUSES, fronting on Middle-street, Brick Stable, and two wells of water

Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Peter Beisel. WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's-Office, Gettys. ? burg, Jan. 25.

## Sheriff's Sale.

N pursuance of a Writ of Venditional Exponas, issued out of the ni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county. and to me directed. Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 22d day of February, inst. at 2 o'clock, r. M., at the Court-house in the borough of Get-

### al Tract of Land.

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James Mi-Hhenny, John Adair and others, containing 104 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one-story

Log Dwelling-house, & double Frame BARN. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of John M. Ilhenny

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's-Office, Genvs. ? burg, Feb. 1.

### Notice is hereby Given,

FIGO all persons concerned, that the 2 Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS, to settle and apportion the Assetts of the Estate of SAMUEL. JACOBS, late of Hamilton township, deceased, among the Creditors of said deceased: and that they will meet, for that purpose, at the house of Joseph Woods, in the town of Berlin, on Monday the 21st of February next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—where all persons interested will please attend-WM. PATTERSON,

GEORGE BROWN, CORNELIUS SMITH, J Jan. 11



🖊 🚆 🎖 HOSE concerned, will take notice that the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have appointed a CIRCUIT COURT, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, by the Judges of the same Court-to commence on Monday the 21st day of February next.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettys- ? burg, Jan. 11, 1831.

CHROTIT COURT.

IST OF CAUSES, at issue in the 14 Circuit Court of Adams County, and for Trial at a Circuit Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for said County, on the Third Monday, being the 21st day of

February, 1831 :--The Carlisle Bank vs Nicholas Wier-

David Wilson and John Garvin, Esq. Trustees of Moses Gourley, an Insolvent Debtor, vs. Abraham Scott. David Witherow, vs. Peter Eply.

The Bank of Gettysburg, vs James Dobbin, Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of Alexander Dobbin, deceased.

Martin Ebert, vs. James D. Paxton, Thaddeus Stevens, and Frederick Kepley.

Thaddeus Stevens, vs Martin Getz and John Duncan-

Daniel Deardorff, vs. Philip Graft. Commonwealth vs. Jacob Lefever. Anthony Deardorff vs. John L. Fuller. GEO. WELSH, Clerk. Gettysburg, Jan. 11, 1831.

LIST OF JURORS FOR CIRCUIT COURT. Borough-James A. Thompson, John Garvin, George Shryock, Jacob Ziegler, Robert

Mountpleasant-Alex'r Willwaine, John Diehl, Hezekiah Houghtelin, Wm. Themp-

Tyrone-John Staly. Hamiltonban-Thomas Orr, Andrew Stewart, John Marshall, John Mickley, jr. Wm. M'Cullough. Berwick-Geo. Henry, John Smith, Geo.

Hersh, Daniel Dichl. Mountjøy-Frederick Diehl. Liberty-Samuel M'Nay, Wm. Scott, Da-

vid Eicker, Samuel Arthur. Menallen-John Lehman, Joseph Latshaw Simon Becker, Nathan Wright, Henry Fehl.

Reading-John Deardorff, Nicholas Bushey, Henry Albert, Job Dicks. Franklin-Valentine Flohr, Adam S. E.

Duncan, David Middlecoff. Germany-Alfred Cole. Bamilton-Michael Geiselman.

Straban--Jacob Taughinbaugh, Jacob Grass, John Thomas, Henry Brinkerhoff. Conowago-Jacob Wortz, John Morning

star, George Heagy. Cumberland-Quintin Armstrong, Peter Latimore-John Wolford.

Prothonotary's Office.

TOTICE is hereby Given, to all Creditors, and others interested. that the account of Joseph Heagy and Jacob Wertz, assignees of JOHN SHRIVER. Esq will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 1st day of March next.

GEO. WELSH, Proth'y

TRIED & HIGHLY APPROVED

Valuable Medicines. Prevention better than Cure. 3

LEE'S FAMOUS ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS 25 Can 50 ceras fer nox.

mild, so as to be used in safety by persons in every situation, and of every age

The proprietor confidently recommends the timely use of these Pills, as a preventive and cure of Bilious, Yellow, and Walignant Fevers. TPlease inquire for 'LEE'S AN H BIL. IOUS PILLS,' with the signature of NOAH RIDGELY, (late Michael Lee & Co.) as none others are genuine.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, a most powerful medicine, removes and destroys all kinds of worms.

Lee's Elixir, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catairns, asthmas, sore threats and consumptions.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard-No medicine ever excelled this in curing theumatism, spraius, bruises, frosted filet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never fail-Lee's Sovereign Untwent, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Persian Lotion, an excellent mediome for curing tetters, ring across, prickly

Lee's Vegetable Indian Specific, an effectual cure for the Venerical and Governhers. Lee's Touth ache Drops, which gives im

Lee's Footh Powder, which cleanses and

beautifies the teeth. Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and des-

Country merchants and all others who purchase to sell again, by applying to the proprietor, No 68, Hanoverstreet, Buttmore, can obtain them on such liberal terms as will forward and receive their respective insure them a great profit. CJCAUTION.-None are genuine without

the makers name to them, Noah Hidgely, (late Michael Lee & Co.) Thundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines, could

be given, did the limits of a newspaper ad-\* . \* SAMUEL H. BUEHLER will constant-

ly keep a fresh supply of the shore celebrated Medicines, at his Apothecary and Drug Store, Gettysburg. Dec. 21.



THE THIRD CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWS ON Saturday the 12th inst. 60 Number Lottern-9 Dr non Bullots.

DAVID HEAGY,

Cabinet-Maker,

ETURNS his grateful acknow-ledgments for the liberal patron-

age which has heretofore been extended

to him, and takes this method of in-

forming his friends and customers, and

the public generally, that he still conti-

nues to carry on his business in West

York-street, where he is prepared to

Fashionable Work,

Furniture.

of all kinds, and of a quality which be

only asks an examination to pronounce

superior. His prices are reasonable.

and suited to the present times; and

although his terms are CASH, he will

take COUNTRY PRODUCE and

in particular, that he is always prepa-

COPPINS.

as from his long practice in the busi-

ness, he presumes it generally known;

and flatters himself, that from the gen-

will continue to receive a share of pa-

of all kinds, and of the latest fashions,

can be had at his Shop, at any time-

Carriage Bubs.

MATTING.

SAMUEDS. M'CREARY,

ting Establishment of Jas. A. Thomp-

son, in York-street, Gettysleng; and

that he is prepared to manufacture in

the best in oner, and will keep con-

Birlie respectfully solicits the pa-

Notice is hereby liven,

TO ALL THE HERS AND LEGAL RE-

PRESENTATIVES OF

FREDERICK WARREN,

ATE of Menallen township, Ad-

Shares of said Estate, due at the death

of the Widow of said Frederick War-

ren, deceased, from the Subscribers,

Executors of Valentine Fehl, Sen.

deceased, who was the purchaser of the

lands late of F. Warren, deceased----

PHILIP FEHL,

GEORGE FEHL.

on the said sources after this date.

Jan. 14, 1831.

FASHIONABLE

EIATS.

where he has constantly on hand

of ONE DOLLAR per set.

Gettysburg, Dec. 14.

stantly on hand, the most

tronage of the Public.

Gettysburg, Jan 18.

will allow the highest market prices.

execute the neatest and most

perior, to any in the place.

tensive assortment of

red to make

Tickets, \$5—Halves, \$2 50, Other Shures in proportion.

Thances for all the above Prizes to be had at

CLARKSON'S HARDWARE STORE:

Where have been sold, within a few months,

1 Prize of 2.500 DOLLS. 300 And a great many of 100, 59, 40, 30, 20, AND 10. #7 Application ought to be made

Gettysburg, Feb 1.

soon, so as to have a choice of the

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 2, Not yet received.

REMOVAL, CABINET WARE-HOUSE. SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

> Fresh Goods. J. B. DANNER, TEGS leave to inform his Friends

and the Public in general, that he has taken his Brother, ZACHARIAH DANNER, into Partnership; that he has REMOVED his Store to the new Building, north-east corner of Baltimore and Middle-street, opposite the Eagle Inn; and that he has just returned from the City with a most SPLEN-DID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, suitable to the Season, consisting of



which he will warrant equal, if not su-China, Glass, & Queensware, He keeps on hand a general and ex-LEGHORN & STRAW

RETERNIOS GRINDSTONES,

WEAVERS' REEDS, MLIQUORS, Sc. Sc. Sc. All of which have been purchased on

LUMBER in exchange—for which he the most accommodating terms, and can and will be sold as CHEAP or He deems it unnecessary to notice, CHEAPER than at any other Establishment in the country. He is determined to sell-and he invites all who don't wish to see BARGAINS slip out of their hands, to call and examine his Goods. He feels confident, that from the moderate profits he intends eral satisfaction his work has given, he to sell them at, the Public will be gratified after giving him a call.

\* All kinds of COUNTRY PROduce taken in exchange, for which the highest price will be given.

Dec. 28.

To my Creditors.

FARE NOTICE that I have apwhich can now be had at the low rate P plied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Monday the 25th of April west, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Courthouse in the borough of Gettysburg. NFORMS his Friends and the Pob-

MICHAEL MENICH. Feb. 1.

At an Orphans' Court,

TELD at Gettysburg, for the Coun-ty of Adams, on the twenty-sevrigh day of January, in the year of our Loan one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one-before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion-

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the Herrs and Legal Representatires of CHRISTIAN ORNDORFF.

deceased, to wit: John Orndorff, Polly, intermarried with Walter Coaker. Jacoli Oundonff, Samuel Orndorff, Mary Ann Orndorff, and David Orndorff. to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburz, for the County of Adams, on the first day of March next, to show cause why the Real Estate of said deceased, mentioned and described in the writ of partition or vaination, should not be sold, agreeably they are determined not to pay interest to the Intestate Laws of this Common-By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Notice is hereby Given. TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL RE-PRESENTATIVES OF

DAVID RIFE,

Late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Elizabeth. (widow) and children, Catherine Rife John Rife, Polly Rife, Marks Rife, And drew Rife, Susanna Rife, and David

TRUUQUEST

will be held on Saturday the 26th of February next, on the premises, upon a certain Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in Franklin township, adjoining lands of Isaac Rife, --- Grove, and Andrew Marshall, containing about One Hundred and Eighty Acres, more or less: to make partition thereof, to and among all the Heirs and Legal Represcutatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettys-7

O all persons concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS, to settle and apportion the remaining Assetts of the Estate of JOHN EHRHARDT, dec'd, among the Creditors of said deceased: and that they will meet, for that purpose, at

sons interested will please attend. WM. M'CLELLAN, Jr. ] . J F MACFARLANE, T C. MILLER, Jan. 25.

NOTICE,

LL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN J. STEPHENS, late of Hamilton township, deceased, are requested to discharge the same without delay; and those who have claims

LAND FOR SALE.

🛮 N pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Will be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 22d day of February inst.

A Farm,

ams county, adjoining lands of Martin Hollibaugh, John Plocher and others, containing

more or less, on which are erected Two Log Houses, and Log Barn, &c.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M.

ALEX'R CAMPBELL, Adm'r.

©PRICES REDUCED

Drug Warehouse, No. 107, Market street below Third,

JUST received, in addition to an extensive Stock of Drugs and Medicines, a supply of JERSEY WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by 12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, superior in quality to any heretofore brott to this market for sale, for account, &

Also, an extensive assortment of VI-ALS & BOTTLES, embracing every variety, which will be sold by the printed price current of the manufacturer-

In the selection and preparation of Medicines, Chemicals, &c. the greatest care is observed to have them of the best quality, and they are accordingly warranted genuine.

Druggists, Storektepers, and others, are respectfully invited to call, or address

Philadelphia. 10th mo. 19th, 1830.

STESSELEU. And see a very hundsome and large As-

Nov. 23

Still continues the

SILVER PLATING.

In all its various branches-and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors; and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14.

burg, Jan. 25, 1831. Notice is hereby Given,

the house of Mrs. Winrott, in Gettys-

burg, on Tuesday the 8th day of March nexl, at 100'clock, A. M .- where all per-

against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for THOS. STEPHENS, Adm'r. Feb. 1.

Situate in Cumberland township, Ad-

52 ACRES,

There is a young Orchard on the farm; also, a spring of water-and Rockcreek runs along the farm .- To be sold as the

when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

Estate of SAMUEL M. REED, de-

AT THE

PHILADELPHIA.

at the prices of the manufacturer.

JOSHUA C. JENKINS,

SHOEMAKERS, CALL AT

> Lasts. JUST RECEIVED.

J. B. DANNER,

Orders from a distance will be

soriment of the Newest Fushioned

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM | government has no objection to the as- | the staff officers, who rode at the side of the | EUROPE!

Troubles in France ; - Conviction and Sentencing of the Ex-Ministers; - Threatened Counter Revolution; -Resignation of La Payette ;- Changes in the French Ministry ;- Independence of Belgium ;-Murch of the Russians upon Poland ;-Troubles in England and Ireland.

By the arrival of the Canada, Capt Graham, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received the usual supply of foreign papers, embracing London of the 4th, and Liverpool of the 5th of January-both inclusive. The contents of these papers are full of importance, as the reader may infer from the array of capitals, given above.

The French government has passed through an hour of great and imminent peril, which, it is to be hoped, will not return. The trial of the Ex-Ministers was concluded on the 21st of December, and the prisoners have all been sentenced to be stripped of their titles and honors, and to perpetual imprisonment. The Parisian mob, however, thirsted for the blood of the unfortunate men, and had it not been for great loyalty and firmness on the part of the National Guards, and great energy and wisdom in the government, they would have been successful, and another rev olution would have followed. The removal of the Ex-Ministers back from the place of trial to their old quarters, was a bold stroke, exceedingly well devised and executed. It was a measure from which Lafayette shrunk; but the Minister was inflexible in his purpose and was successful. This measure, alone, probably saved the country. - >

The sentence upon the Ex Ministers is one of great severity, and in ordinary times, unnecessarily so. But perhaps the Peers could do no less, and considering the excited state of the mob. Polignac and his colleagues may felicitate themselves that they have escaped with their lives. When the ex citement shall have subsided, the term of imprisonment may be diminished, or commuted altogether into a decree of banishment.

These papers likewise announce the resignation of Gen. Lafayette, as commander-in-chief of the National Guard. This resignation, and the withdrawal of several of the Ministers of the Cabinet, have resulted from the late feverish events. He is succeeded in the command of the Parisian Nat'l Guard by Count Lobeau, one of the aids of the late Emperor. There seems to have been something even beyond this to induce a change of Ministry, and the retiring of several of La Fayette's friends and associates, amongst whom are Dupont de l'Eure, Keeper of the Seals ; Odillon Barrott, Prefect of the Seine; M. Mathieu Dumas, Inspector General of the National Guard; Gen. Carbonel, Chief of the Staff, and M. Joubert, Director General of the Taxes.

. The POLES are making spirited exertions to maintain the rights they have so lately and unexpectedly asserted; but the Autocrat of Russia has declared war upon the rebels, and his troops, in great force, are in full march

against them.

The Russian troops who have alreadv arrived, or are on the point of arriving, on the borders of Poland, may be estimated at 160,000 men. Field Marshal Count Diebitsch is appointed to the chief command. It is the officially announced determination of Nicholas to crush the insurrection at once by an overwhelming force.

The whole kingdom of Poland is in a state of insurrection. Great efforts are making at Warsaw; all soldiers are summoned to join their standards. and the National Guard is organizing itself. The regular army will soon amount to 50,000 men. Prince Czartoryski is at the head of the Government

There are reports of great disturbances having broken out in St. Petersburg and in Moscow. It is said that the Emperor has left the capital and gone to Riga, and that most of the nobles, and many of the respectable inhabitants, have also left.

Belgium is quiet. Its independence has been recognized by the five great European Powers. It is said the affairs of Holland and Belgium are likely to be adjusted; that Belgium takes upon herself one half of the Dutch debt. and that in return the free navigation of the Scheldt is granted to the Belgians. The French papers state, that I have had occasion to mention to pour and Prince Leopold is to be called to the Belgic throne, and, in order to remove | ed with a small escor! of earlier to be ready the jealousies of France, he is to marry a daughter of King Philip.

England.-Incendiary acts still continue. Special commissions had been issued to its numerous persons charged with attempts to create disturbances, and the Government had published a notice calling out the militia-a measure more strongly indicative of the disturbed state of the country, than any that has fallen under our observation.

Meetings on Parliamentary Reform become every where more numerous in Scotland particularly, a new and general feeling on this subject seemed to prevail, and had evinced itself in all the principal towns.

Ireland.—On the morning of Janua-Ty 1st, a circular was issued by the new Lord Lieutenant, authorizing the magistrates of the northern part of the country to suppress all meetings of persons who assembled, according to the circular, for the purpose of mischievous tendency, under the pretext of political discussion or public amusement. The circular goes on to say that the | Several infantry and cavalry soldiers usked of liberty. We mat all resolute the first Millier, Middle or with, Price, Panner, I quested to have their names,

semblage of the people in an orderly manner for petitioning, but that it will not permit any attempt to after the laws or constitution of the realm, by intimidation or demonstration of physical

Such magistrates as shrink from the performance of the authority granted them, are threatened with punishment, and a reward for activity in the suppression of all attempts at outrage, is

The whole of Italy is said to be on the eve of insurrection. A report was current that the inhabitants of Rome were in arms, demanding a Constitution. It is thought that Cardinal Fesch. uncle of Napoleon, will be elevated to the papal chair.

All the private accounts from Warsaw agree that in the nights from the 27th Nov. to the 1st Dec. Warsaw was itself a prey to all the excesses of a licentions population, eager for revenge and plunder, who coming from Praga. spread through all the streets, attacked the houses and magazines connected with the Russian government, and ex ceeds in crucky and thirst of blood even what has been reported to us from Brussels.

#### STATE OF PARIS. Paris, Dec. 22.

You will perceive by the Journals of this

lay, that the process against the ex-Ministers has terminated by the infliction of a severe but secondary sentence-loss of civil rights, and perpetual imprisonment, instead of the extreme penalty of death. The sentence was not promulgated to the Parisian public last night. On the contrary, among the crowds assembled at a late hour around the Luxembourg, it was generally stated at 9 and 10 o'clock, that Polignac and Peyrounet were doomed to capital punishment, and the others to a heavy sentence of fine and impri-

The prisoners were removed at half past four o'clock from their prison in the Petit Luxembourg to the Castle of Vincennes under circumstances somewhat extraordinary, and which are only imperfectly stated in the papers of the day.

General Lafavette had repeatedly, during the day, rode out and addressed groups of the people assembled in the neighboring streets. This venerable patriot assured them that justice would be done upon the prisoners according to the laws of the land, but that vengeance should not be inflicted upon one of them by popular violence, until his life was first sacrificed in their defence. The people, as on the previous day, generally cheered their ancient champion; but some cried "Down with Lafayette." The old soldier remarked that liberty had never been secured by a tumultuous interference with the laws: and at length, when irritated for a moment by some hisses, he exclaimed, "Who are you in that corner? I know the brave defenders of liberty, but your faces are strange to me; on the 29th July I do not remember to have seen you at our barricades.

As I mentioned in my letter of yesterday, the crowds, though pressed back by the military almost as far as the quays, were still congregating and shouting, and receiving recruits from the Fauxbourgs St. Autoine and St. Marceau. This news having reached the head-quarters of the staff at the Luxembourg, Count Montalivet, the Minister of the Interior, immediately repaired to General Lafayette and his staff, who were then with him ir the gardens of the Luxembourg, to consult upon the immediate removal of the prisoners to Vincennes. Gen. Lafavette at once raised his hand against the attempt; said they were quite safe where they were, in an encompment of 20,000 National Guards. 4,000 soldiers of the line, three corps of calvary. and the direct personal influence of the best of France; and that he. at all events, would not undertake the responsibility of their removal. "O God!" said the old General, "what would all our feelings be, if a single shot from any miscreant took effect upon one of those prisoners, or if one of the National Guards failed in his duty at the approach of night-fidl, through terror of a crowd?" Colonel Festhamel, Colonel Lavocat. General Duterre. (of the Artillery) Colonel Fabvier, (of Greece,) and other officers on the staff duty, said they saw no danger, provided they had the prisoners once cuclosed in a small cavalry escort, and no movement of any kind made by the National Guards, the sound of which could be braid among the people then at the lower end of

the streets. Count Montalivet then at once decided upon their removal, declaring, that as Minister of the Interior, he was ready to take the whole responsibility upon binself, and he instantly sent an express to General Daumesnil to be ready forthwith for the reception of ! his old guests, and to have all the lamps in the Castle lighted. Count Montalivet instantly ordered his own calleche, which was in attendance, to be led to the small new door (so well fortified by iron lors and guards, as Col. Pabrier was at the same time despatchto receive the call che at the legionany of the next street leading to the Box e person-Col. Festbannel went at once to the satsoners. who had just purts keep of some refers broken it for their dining-room; be standy near condito Prince Polignac and Court Percent at the दीनपु तरावे दीनपु नहीं। बहु कर ए एक विश्वास । अस him at once then lots were his ded to be mi Bant they had not that for each towns away their papers, or a change of resemble walked showly, and with every surprise. through the small marticular and nime. I winding passage of the tipes to tall the plant of the research reached the small coers don't to be too colleader with a pair of person was a part of wisa small whiche, and only with content of esguleulated to sees usus data for the terms The lection con in was our figure and it is such a horry, that nearly on the guastic which were fixed in it were by he is

Colonel Testhannel har ded the membershe carriages, while the state of the way for at Montaliver mount of the control of t saddle for service on the easy price through the lines of the Notice () Grant is which eccuried the well-end streets. The National Guards of this the three months of the same The National Guards of this the three words of the section of the Attention of the section of the who saw the prisoners as they passed during the house objection of the section of the se

vehicle, what this procession meant; and Col. Fabvier's escort, which joined at its proper station, was equally interrogated. The movement was executed as soon as it was made. and in thirty-six minutes after their departure from the Petit Luxembourg, the prisoners were lodged in their old apartments at the Castle of Vincennes, not having, during | and whatever may have been my personal inthe way, uttered one syllable, and being upparently astounded at the occurrence. Polignuc was particularly dejected; perhaps heremembered the terrible example of the murder of the Duke d'Engliein in the fosse of his prison; and with the knowledge that a capital sentence for high treason here is executed forthwith, be disliked (as he well might) the ominous proximity of his dangeon to the simple and affecting grave of his former Bourbon friend. The moment the prisoners were Jodge I in this place of strength and safety. General Daterre went express to the King, who was pleased at hearing the prompt manner in which the removal was effected. At ten o'clock, however, the sentence was

read to the prisoners by a huissier of the Court of Peers. They received it with perfect calmness and resignation.

You are aware that the deliberation of the Court of Peers is secret, but I can tell you that only one voice was raised with the word Not Guilty generally : there were 141 voices for the sentence which was passed; 20 were for mitigating that sentence against Chantelauze and de Ranville. Postscript.—Wednesday Evening, 5 o'-

clock.—The state of this city up to the time ! close this letter, is disturbed; the National Guards are incessantly under arms; groups of workmen run about erving for the blood of the ex-Ministers: Polytechnic boys, and stadents are again said to be with these groups. but I have not seen such allies, though I have observed several of the crowds, and heard from many of the students that the imputation against them is fill-c. Cartridges were last night found in piles in the workshops of the Fauxbourgh St. Antoine. The authorities are all on the alert. Several more arrests have been made this day; but all, I believe. among workmen. The Government say that there are conspirators in this city. Serink -Why then, not sense them ! The fact is, from what I see passing under my own eyes, the mob here place their chief strength upon the reebleness of the Ministers. There is no man of vigour and firmness in the Council, and honor and virtue are not the qualities which command and control the turbulent in times of impending danger. I am just informed that crowds have zone forth to Vincennes. Those who want to cross the drawbridge of that fortress will, however, have no easy task. The Covernment say that 600 brigands are the right arm of this civil commotion—300 of the street mob are already in custody. I still see nothing alarming, if the throne is surrounded by a Government ofdecision and promotitude, and there alone up-

pears to me the danger. For instance, last night the regiments of he line bivonacking in the court of the Palais Royal, and squatted like Canadian Indians around their watch fires, were chaunting the Parisienne and Marseiloise Hymns, just under the windows of the King, while holding a Council. If Marshal Soult were in the Palace, one would ask him, is this military discipline! The people were of course outside the rails joining in full chorus with these mil-

itary songsters. All the shops are now shut in the Pulais

Royal. People are every where congregating, and so are the National Guards. At night fall again, people apprehend a serious continuance of this disorder. The King has shown himself at the balcony, and in the court of the Palais Royal. He was well received; but the mob still continue vociferous. Various deputations of students and voung soldiers have been with the King this day, to testify their allegiance.—Morning

Resignation of General Lafayette as the Com-

munder-in-Chief of the National Gust ds. The sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 27th Dec. was numerously attended in consequence of the extraordinary degree of interest excited by recent occurrences. The Chamber were proceeding to the discussion of the law relative to the National Guard. when General Lafavette entered, and was received with universal applause, upwards of one hundred members going up to him and shaking hishand. The General then went to the President, and after a short conversation with him addressed the Chamber as follows:

"In a neighboring nation it is the custom when a citizen retires from a distinguished office, for him to come before his fellow-citizens, and explain the cause, and I am sure the Chamber will grant me the same favor.— Lalways have considered that the post of Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards if France was incommutable with a constitutional monarchy, except under circum-tunces of the most absolute necessity. It was his condiction that led not in 1790, when 3,990,960 of National Guards wished to elect me their Courainder, at the Federation by 14.0 4) Deputies, to apply to the Constituent Associable, and nego strong to assess a discrete in ornasi ion to this desire. Such still was men, nor when the breat-ment-General of ne kanjalaga, wisa im- since because eur ให้เทาฐาว วะโองโวกษาโดสดดอก โโลย รถเทยสถาชมปะ no milita li feli incedificarel tenerratuli but as figure from the end from the contractions and last said at down, use come from strated that it was no leggy in his non-spen than the term of the fit is a complete ្តី ព្រះ២០ សម្បារ ស្នោធិ សុទ្ធមេនី មនុះ រួមនេះ នេះ នេះ នៃវិមា or of hed the ense of The defeed of the post of the cond.

grant og hafrik i hinter of black i hillion had They are in they to be entire the fire The war to be a name of a most refer or given .—all commences wear that became in I specified out it in Wash Contract and the state of the second of the second section and commerced

20 1 100 more of 17

gramme announced at the Hotel de Ville-a | popular throne, supported by republican institutions. It was accepted, but we have not all put the same construction upon it; it has not always been interpreted by the councils of the King, in the same sense in which it was understood by me, who am more impatient than others that it should be realized: dependence in all situations. I feel myself at the present moment more at my ease in dis cussing my opinions with you.

For the rest, there are points upon which we shall always be in accord; we shall ever be united against our enemies, whether at home or from abroad. I still think, that in the measures taken in the Revolution of July, we not only did that which we verily believed was for the best, but that we did all that was possible to be done. I am the more convinced of this, since I have become intimately acquainted with the personage we have placed on the throne. On throwing off my uniform. Thave not changed my motto. "Liberty. Public Order." Besides, how many legal means have we of expressing our thoughts, and making our wishes known! for there is the Tribune of this Chamber, and for every chizen there is the press, which has rendered the country so many services; and then there is the peaceable mode of petitions. Having thus yielded to my desire of laying all my sentiments before you. I trust, I shall still and ever retain your esteem and friend-

The motives which led to the resignation of Lafayette, are thus stated in one of the pa-

On Friday evening, December 24th, a resolution was passed by the Chamber of Depures, declaring the office held by General Lathyette, as commander-in-chief of the National Guards, unnecessary. The necessary consequence of the vote in

the Chamber of Deputies last Friday evening. apon the new organization of the National Guard, was the removal of General Lafayette From the command of that body, with, however, the perfect understanding, that he was be forthwith re-appointed by the King.— The General and his friends, however, took fire, and determined not to submit to this piece f coquetry, and yesterday, after a consultation with his friends, the venerable patriot resigned his commission into the hands of the King, in a letter, in which he declared that in resuming his station as a simple soldier of the revolution, he was determined by all the merns still at his disposal to support the throne and the principles which had grown out of the events of July. It was always understood, before the vote of Friday, that Lafayette's appointment was for life, but that the office would die with him. This splendid mark of public confidence could only have been justified by the patriot's long tried virtues and purity of heart. The King, upon receiving Gen. Latavette's letter yesterday, immediately sent (as he called him) for his old and long attached friend.' The call was promptly obeyed, and a long interview was the result. Lafayette declared that he ap peared not as an inconnected individual, but as a negotiator; and in reply to the King's carnest entreaty, that he would re-accept the command-in-chief of the Guards from his hands, said that he could never do so, without an infusion of popular strength into his majesty's present councils, and the introduction of such an electoral law as would satisfy the people, and give solidity to the institutions of the revolution. They parted late in the day on terms of warm mutual respect, and the king held a council of ministers, which lasted till midnight.

### adams sentinel.

GETTYSBURG, FEB. 15.

(CFFLOUR had fallen in Baltimore last week to 🖘 🥴; but the late foreign intelligence raised it up to \$5.75 and \$5.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ .— Wheat also advanced from \$1 10 to \$1 15.

Gen. George B. Porter, of Lancaster, has been appointed Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in the room of John Conard. The appointment has been confirmed by the Schate.

The nomination of Professor List, of Reading, to be Consulat the port of Hamburg, has been rejected by the Senate—only six being in favor of it.

The Eclipse.—From the unusually large portion of the sun covered on Saturday last. we had expected a corresponding darkness; but, although the day was clouded during nearly all the period of eclipse, but little difference in light was perceptible-not so much as in a thickly clouded day. This may have been owing, in a great measure, to the large quantity of snow upon the ground.

for Port Delaware. (situate on the Pea Patch. Delaware river) was destroyed by fire on Tuesday last-and mething new remains set the bare walls. The damage is estimated at 15't,000 dollars. No lives were lost,  $\Lambda$  cannot y of power exploded during the conflagration, the report of which was heard as high up the river as Chester.

Markery, the supposed murderer of the Newey family, in Burlaugh's velley, he land removed from Ballman one Prederick where he will receive his trial at the next tions of the Communi Court, which commen-

Philadelphia .- From a - atomont in Poulor a land. According it appears that this the rate of the design of the property and other tion. Them 150 to Publishees are bull is the public of some arraing in the gort - more an dante I in the last time is or ---- -april or or or or or one that it is a file if mallier

Time Townson & our ofter of Para here and the standard to a set weed in an amount on all contractions of an of the facts of or more than the second of the The first policy of the many control of the state of the first state of the state o

Harate & Pt. 7 5, 11.

the reserve to the reserve the first a rest two days, and less a more than the seventh of less sometimes are seventh. or with the cold in these. They be making the House some, where such elizable of the per in tack seasons. know what to comprehend of the monement, common southers we diagrams of any variety of the New Years. I deturn a Medicary. South of a participate with them, are respectfully re-

Craft, Yardley, Oliver, Buttz, Brown, Laussat, Petrikin, Valentine, Read of Susq. Williamson, Shannon, Galbraith and Banks. All appear anxious to establish a general system of education. They only differ as to details, and the mode of distributing the school fund. Fifteen sections have been agreed to; the last section devising the mode of distribution, remains for consideration, and will probably be disposed of to-day.

The revenue bills, which had been postponed in the House of Representatives until yesterday, were not reached, in consequence of the protracted debate on the education bill-

致 The statement of the Receipts and Expenditures will be found in our last page,

MARRIED,

On the 13th ult. by the Rev. Charles G. Milean, Mr. Samuel Winay, to Miss Agnes Bigham—both of Liberty township,

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. J. Ruthrouff, Mr. James Brown, of Hamilton township, to Miss Catharine Brown, of Reading ownship,

Could the marriage published last week, the name should have been Joseph, instead of James Scott.

#### DIED.

On Wednesday evening last, Mr. David Blythe, Sen. of Hamiltonban township, aged 94 years. On the same day, Mr. Jacob Gilbert, Sen.

of Menallen township, aged 75 years. On Saturday the 15th ult. Mr. Jacob Dottery, of Menallen township, in the 39th year

On Sunday morning last, Margaret, daughter of Mr. John Sheet, Jr. of this borough, aged about 7 months. In Emmittsburg, on the 26th ult. Mrs.

Eliza Waters, consort of Henry G. Waters, Esq. aged 36 years. At Norfolk, Com. Arthur Sinclair, of the

U. S. Navy, aged 45 years. It The Liberator BOLIVAR, died on the 17th Bee, at Hacionda, near Santa Martha.

### MOULUUM.

A LL persons indebted to the Es-tate of JACOB DOTTERY, late of Menallen township, deceased, are requested to discharge the same without delay. And those having claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated,

HENRY WITMER, Ex'r.

## TAILOBING.

### SAMUEL STALL,

ESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has commenced the above business in Menallen township, near Mr. George Wilson's; and having made arrangements to procure regularly the

Newest Fashions, the Public may be assured that all work done at his shop will be executed neatly. He hopes, by attention to business, to meet with ample encourage-

Feb. 15.

CATHARINE WOLF, late Decker, by her next | Alias Subpæfriend, Peter Diehl, na for a DIVORCE.

ABRAHAM WOLF.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to dbraham Wolf.

OU are hereby commanded, as you were before commanded, that you be and appear, in your own proper person, before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, at Gettysburg, on the Fourth Monday of April next, to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Catharine Wolf, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of Matrimony, agreeably to the Act of Assembly in such case made

and provided. WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettys-7

#### burg, Feb. 15, 1831. A Valuable TAN-YARD FOR RENT.

will Lease my Tan-Yard, with the 1 Dwelling-house connected with it, situated in that part of frederick city, commonly called Bentz-Town, and direcily on Patrick-street.

#The TAN-YARD has 30 layaway vats, 5 letches, 3 limes, 2 bates and a pool, 4 handiers. I large marbieand I stone table; a patent Bark-Mill, connected with an extensive and secure bark-shed. A plentiful supply of fine water conducted by pipes is constantly flowing into the yard. The yard is well situated for the convenient and successful prosecution of the Tanning

The Dwelling is a comfortable twostory BRICK HOUSE, with 雪霉 extensive BACK BUILD-INGS, a large ERICK STA-BLL and all necessary Conthouses, & a large Garden connected with it.

Possession can be had on the 1st day of April. For terms apply to the subscriber living near Prederick, or to William Shellman, who now resides on

the premises. JACOB SHELLMAN. Frederick, Feb. 13.

ATTENTION. Bellysburg Guards 1 TEMPE will partide at your usual place, on as IUESDAY the 230 ns at 100 closes.

A. M. v. C. ams on the exceptional risk of the re-บได้สุด บระโดร — กลอม มมฆาย์ เอย กุม เหม่ะ นั้ว พะไม่ 6.3 G ARMOR, O. S.

The transfer will draw the house of varough, and others, who feel disposed to

Markette Williams

act detailing that system. The money now annually expended, in too many instances wastefully and uselessly expended in the support of private schools, wherein 200,000 children receive but for instruction, would be much more than sufficient to support common schools throughout our state, and sective a sound and moral education to all our youth. Towards the education of poor children alone, there is annually expended upwards of \$100,000 with little effect; this item of expenditure will cease with the establishment of common schools, and the money thus expended in counties with the aid of a distributive share of the common fund, will enable those counties to support such a number of schools that every child may be instructed, and to estabfish libraries in every district, securing to all the means of acquiring valuable and useful information. By such a system, there will thus be a saying to the community of at least one half the sum now yearly expended for purposes of education, a consideration of itself-sufficient to secure our zealous action. But other, greater, and more splendid results, are justly to be anticipated. Whilst we thus lay the foundation fo

a general system of common schools, we secure to the youth of this age that are gathering round, us, and those that shall succeed them, equally the means of obtaining an education that will oppose some barrier to that flood of dissipation that is increasing and wide spreading amongst us; that will enable them to appreciate the value of our free institutions, and guard them from their shuse; that will save them from that wild careering of faction, from which we have not been exempt, and from the shock of those convulsions that are felt in the political world; and finally. we shall have the assurance, that whils Pennsylvania is rising and moving forward, her advance will be sure; and that her strength will consist not in her wealth, or in the width of her territory; not in her stupendous improvements, or in the increase of her population; but in the virtue, the integrity, and the intelligence of her citizens. 

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION. Were we permitted to mention the source from which the following letter

emanated, it would be unnecessary to make any prefatory remarks. It is the opinion of a man who is acknowledged to be one of the ablest jurists of the age. From a Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Jan 23.

Having a leisure moment. I devote it to write to you on grave subjects.-Without circumlecution, I state to you my decided conviction, that the United States of America are on the eve of great events.

You will have seen that the Cherokee nation have filed a bill, in their national capacity, in the Supreme Court of the United States, against the State of Georgia, praying for an injunction to the executive officers of that State, prohibiting them from exercising jurisdiction under their State laws, over the people of the Cherokee nation. There cannot be a doubt, that the injunction prayed for, will be granted and issued. It is equally certain from the conduct of the Governor and Legislature of Georgia, that the State will not appear to contest the granting of the injunction; nevertheless, the question whether it ought to issue, will be argued and well considered. The government has stipulated with the Cherokee nation to guarantee to them their country; they. have taken them under their protection, and it follows as a necessary consequence, that having a right as a nation to sue a State of this Union in the Supreme Court, they have a right to claim protection from all combinations of mer, to molest or disturb them in the enjoyment of those rights which this. nation has stipulated by treaty they should enjoy.

If the injunction issues, it will be disobeyed, and the court, on this being made to appear, must issue attachments against those guilty of the disobedience-the service and execution of these attachments will be obstructed and opposed, and in that case by an act of Congress of the 28th of Feb. 1795, it is made the duty of the President, when the combinations are too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinarycourse of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals-(that of raising the posse comitatus,) to call forth the militia of such State, or of any other State or States as may be necessary to suppress such combinations. and cause the laws to be duly executed.

The President then will have to decide whether he will see to the execution of the laws in the event of an opposition to the mandates of the Supreme Court, or not. If he should undertake to overrule the decision of that court. as he has the treaties, and an act of

dians, then indeed the provisions of the | the same political views, lodging in the the judicial power is prostrated. Such hourly, the most unreserved inter a course on the part of the President, course, voted different ways. I doubt would not only render him impea had not that all voted purely; and the reble, but must inevitably destroy aim in sult, though it fell short of actual confor better things, and that he will not disregard his plain and palpable duties, in supporting and enforcing the laws. In that event, Georgia will be taught a wholesome lesson, that her state sovereignty does not entitle her to trample of which 207,991 are SLAVES. The on a paramount authority, the constitu- | increase since 1820, is 177,348.

eral acceptance of the provisions of the | tion, treaties, and laws of the United

One cannot but feel indignant, when we hear those states who think the time has come, when the value of the Union is to be considered, constantly prating about state sovereignty, which they seem to think means unconstitutional and absolute power to do whatever they think proper; forgetting that the prople of this Union have, for their common safety and common good, yielded up large portions of state sovereignty. for the greater blessings of defence and protection, from the united force and means of the whole confederated States.

SOUTHERN FEELING.

The introduction of a bill in the House of Representatives by Mr. Mallary for the purpose of raising the duty on salt to fifteen cents per hushel, and to repeal the law by which the duty will be further reduced to five cents per bushel on the first of January next, produced a considerable sensation among some of the Southern members. The introduction of the bill at this moment was certainly injudicious, and only calculated to excite feelings which it would be wise In every member of Congress, who has the interest of his country at heart, to endeavor to allay. We annex a few of the remarks of some of the Southern gentlemen. Mr. Blair, of

South Carolina, said-"He took it for granted the House would reject this bill by an overwhelm ing majority. He therefore hoped argument against it was unnecessary Beside, his feelings, in relation to this subject, were too strong to authorize him to run the hazard (at this moment) of saying what might be regarded as indecorous Candor, however, required, and an imperative duty to his constituents, to himself, and to the house. enjoined upon him to declare, most emphatically, that if this proposition should succeed, the time for argument will have passed arong.

Mr. Nuckolls said-"Let the report and hill be referred and printed, and after time for examination, let them come ut for discussion. Sir, I will vote at any time for taking up and deciding the fate of this matter. The People of South Carolina are in great doubt and perplexity on this subject, they have been assured that relief from their unconstitutional burthens would be progressive; but if, would have followed his departed on the contrary, our recourse is to be friends to the world of spirits. retroactive, by increasing, instead of diminishing their grievances, we desire peaceably, if we can, forcibly, if we must." \* \* "I entreat the House, and narticularly the Southern portion, to withdraw all objection to the second reading, and to abstain from using this illiberal weapon of defence, by which

they have been unkindly scourged. We shall then see whether, instead of the duty going down to 10 cents, as | Stoddard, on fire. The B. belonged to provided by the law of 1830, it he fixed at 15, and thereby an earnest given that we are to expect still further inposition. Should such be the case, I can but fear, that in the luture history of this country, and in its influence on the harmony and perpetuity of our Union, the sum of five cents on salt may he equally important with three cents

on tea." According to the National Journal-"Mr. Speight around the friends of the Lariff not to presume on their majority on this to oppress the South and make the empire reel and totter to its foundation. He assured them that the vengeance of the people would sooner or later stalk through the avenues of this House to take vengeance on them. He stated that the Southern States are now on the eve of rebellion, and will not submit to further oppressions?

A writer from this place to the Editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, concludes un account of the termination of the late trial before the High Court of Impeachment with the following grave and not inappropriate observations :- Nat. Int.

"Mr. Calhoun presided with great dignity; the countenances of the Senate were marked with the deepest convic tion of the solemmity of their task; the tone of their voices indicated the fullest determination of judgment; and it was certainly a rebuke to the pride of human reason, to see such men as En-WARD LIVINGSTON and DANIEL WEB-STER, on the same facts, the same law, and the same hearing, decide, with full conviction, and entire sincerity, in diametrical opposition to each other.—
How happy is it for us all, that the final award on human fate, is to proceed from a judgment that cannot be deceivedfrom lips that cannot err

"There is one circumstance about this affair, which must be consolatory 10 every friend of the Republic: the votes were marked neither by sectional constitution become a dead letter, and same house, and holding, daily and the public estimation—but I will hope viction, speaks a voice of very intelligible warning to all who exercise, with severity, a questionable authority."

> Georgia.—By the new census, Georgia contains a population of 518,337

From the Philadelphian. An Awful Scene. - A respectable gentleman living near Dagsborough, in Sussex county, Det. informs us, that on the 14th and 15th of Dec. the people in the vicinity of the sea coast experienced the greatest gale of wind and the nighest time ever known there by the oldest inhabitants. The water rose eight or nine feet above common high tides; and in many places swept every thing before it. Many families los their swine, sheen, cattle, corn, and household furniture; barely being able

to escape with their lives.

One family living near the ocean consisting of Mr. Thomas Drury, a wi dowed daughter, Mrs. Massey and her child, and a brother, Mr. Noah Drury, who was then on a visit, were all swept away, and all drowned except the last, who has escaped to tell the mournful tale. They were all driven in the night, by the tide, into the highest story of their dwelling, which soon after deift ed from its foundation. For a time it sailed well, but soon struck something which carried away the lower part.-The upper portion of the dwelling then settled considerably deeper in the water, and Noah got upon the root

er from within asked if he could see land, but none was visible. The child was handed to him and for a time preserved in a bed-quilt. In vain he en deavored to assist his brother Thomas and Mrs. Massey. The chill winds and cold waves passed over them until their souls fled away; and they answer ed the inquirer after them from the roof no more,

Noah, the child, and a dog, continued on the roof until the floating house made land. At this time, the child, of three years of age, expired in his arms. The slipped off the roof into the water with the little corpse and attempted to wade to shore, but soon was obliged to resign it to the waves; and next was compelled from exhaustion to crawl along the beach on his hands and knees. In this perishing condition the last survivor began to hollow with all his might for help. At his cries the dog instinctively set up a piteous yell: and together they alarmed some people in a neighboring house, who immediately came to his assistance. When found, he was all under water except his head; and consciousness had become suspended. In a lew minutes more, doubtless, he

The body of the child, and that of Mr. Thomas Drury, who for security. to know it, in order that we may set but in vain, had tied himself to the about relieving ourselves from them house, have been found. The corpse of Mrs. Massey yet remains in the ocean, or on some unknown part of the ice-bound coast.

> Fire at Sea, and Providential Escape.-On the 26th ult. in lat. 40 30, long. 70, the William Brown, arrived at Newport, fell in with the schooner-Billow, Hingham, and was from Fredericksburgh, bound to Portsmouth, with a cargo of flour. The Captain and Crew were taken off, but such was the dangerous state of the vessel, that not a single article of clothing or any other thing could be brought away. The flames were spreading with frightful rapidity when fallen in with by the Wiliam Brown. The decks were so hot that it was almost impossible to stand on them, and the chain bolts hisseil as the vessel rolled in the water. The crew had previously suffered much by the severe weather, and were frost bitten.-It was not known how the fire origin-

Notice is hereby Given, TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL RE-PRESENTATIVES OF

WM. HAMILTON.

ATE of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, to wit :-Magdalena (widow) and children, John Hamilton, Jane, intermarried with Jas. Black, Margaret, intermarried with David Hamikon, Esq. William Hamilton, Joseph Hamilton, Enoch Hamilton, James Hamilton, George Hamilton, David Hamilton, and Jesse Hamilron—that an

TRUUUT

will be held on Thursday the toth day of March next, on a certain Tract of Land, situ te in Cumberland township. Adams county, adjoining land of Wm. M'Pherson, the heirs of John Sweney, deceased, John M'Conaughy, Esq. and others, containing Two Hundred and Thirty-five Acres, more or less; one other tract of unimproved Land, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Dennis M'Guire, John Robinson and others, containing Ninety Acres, more or less; also, Two Lots of Ground in Mummasburg, adjoining - Hossler, and fronting on the Tyrnpike: to make partition thereof to among all the Heirs and Legal Re-Desentatives of said deceased, if the same will ad hit of such partition without prejudice to or speining the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided. WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Getrys- ? burg, Feb. 13, 1831. \$ CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7. In the House of Representatives on Saturday, the bill to repeal, in part, an act to reduce the duty on salt, wee, af ter a short discussion, laid on the table, by a vote of 145 to 41, the friends of the bill voting with the majority report which accompanied the bill wil he printed, as a matter of course, al though some voices were heard in oh jection, when Mr Mallary wished the unanimous consent of the House to make a motion to that effect. The motion will be in order during the morn ing business of every day, and will, of course, be sustained. The House was subsequently engaged in the consideration of private bills. February 8.

In the Senate, vesterday, the Chair communicated a letter from the Postmaster General accompanied with a valuminous report on the subject of the various mail contracts made by himself and prederessors in office. The report has been made in obedience to a resolution of the last Session. It embraces a detail of 1700 post routes, copies of 1400 contracts, and occupies nearly 6000 large folio pages. The bill apeca Indians, was finally read a third time and passed. Mr. Brown introduged a bill to reduce the duties on sugars; and Mr. Benton gave notice of introducing a bill to abrogate the present duty on salt. Mr. Grundy's resolution relative to the examination of witnesses by the Select Committee on the Post Office was again debated. Mr Holmes concluded his speech against adopting the resolution, in the course of which he animadverted in furcible language on the system of proscription and removal from office pursued under the administration of the present Postmaster General. Grundy followed in reply, and defended the conduct of the Department in that espect. On Mr Grundy's concluding the Senate adjourned, and the resolution was laid on the table, to be again taken up to-day.

The customary time was yesterday consumed by the House of Representatives in receiving petitions, among which we heard several which were in favor of the Indians. In presenting one of these, Mr. E. Everett gave notice that he should on Monday next bring the subject before the House. The report of the Select Committee on the subject of the distribution of the surplus revenue among the States was then brought up, on a motion to print 6000 additional copies of the document, which prevailed by a vote of 99 to 79. A motion to print 3000 copies of the Report of the Judiciary-Committee was taken up, when after an unsuccessful attempt to lay the motion on the table, Mr. Doddridge and Mr. Gordon made some observations, the former moving to substitute 6000 for 3000 copies, when the Speaker announced that the hour had expired. The consideration of the General Appropriation Bill was then resumed, on the motion to strike out the appropriation for an outfit and salary for a Minister to Russia, when Mr. Burges again occupied the floor and concluded his remarks. Mr Cambreleng then ruplied, and Mr. Alexander obtained the floor, and had just commenced some remarks, when the House adjourned.

February 10. The House of Representatives was principally engaged vesterday in the discussion of a bill relative to the establishment of a Land Office in Indiana.-The House subsequently took up the Appropriation bill, and the question of the salary and outfit to Mr. Randolph. election .- Nat Int.

Mr. Archer spoke at some length in defence of the Administration, after which the previous question was demarided by Mr. Turker, and seconder by a majority of members present-Ayes 73-Noes 33. The House then decided that the main question should be now put which was the engrosament of the Bill, excluding all the amendments on the subject of Mr. Randolph. Some subsequent attempts were made to get amendments into the bill, but they were defeated by a successful call for the previous question. The hill was subsequently read a third time and

Duff Green was re-elected printer to the Senate yesterday, on the 4th ballot! The vote stood-Green 24, Gales and Seaton 22, Blair I. February 11.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, a hill, declaratory of the law concerning contempts of Court, was reported by Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee on the Judiciary. A report of a very important character was made by Mr Hemphill, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, advocating the policy of Internal Improvement, and containing certain resolutions correscommitted to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

February 12. In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Benton's motion for leave to bring in a bill for the gradual reduction of duty on allum sait, was refused by a vote of 27

to 17. In the House, the bill for the relief of Susan Decatur was taken up, and, after debate, the House refused to order the bill to a third reading. Mr. Doddridge then moved to reconsider the last vote, but the House adjourned before acting on the motion.

In our account of Monday's proceedings in the House of Representatives, it is stated that "Mr. Crawford presented a petition from a number of his constituents, praying for the repeal of the Indian bill of last session; which petition Mr. C. said he dissented from, but moved that it be printed. Agreed to." Perhaps the brevity of this statement may subject it to misapprehension. The Memorials presented by Mr. Crawford, were from Adams county, Pennsylv'a, praying Congress "to pass such laws as may be necessary to protect the Cherokee and other Indians, within their own territory, from the intrusion of any of our citizens, whether done in pursuance of State enactments or not, according to the true intent and meaning of our several treaties with said Indian Tribes, is and moved that they be printed. Objection having been made to the printing of them, Mr. C. said, the memorials were signed by a considerable number of respectable persons, his own constituents, and that as he had the misfortune to differ in opinion from them on the subject of these memorials, he was particularly auxious that their representations should be treated with respect by the House, and, as a manifestation of it, ordered to be printed, which was done. Nat. Int.

The Indian question was to be taken up-yesterday.

Maryland.—Both Houses of the Legislature of this State have agreed to adjourn on the 12th inst. From what we hear, there will be no choice of a Senator of the U. States at this Session, because of the State Senate refusing to concur with the House in going into an



Saturday the 26th inst. 54 Number Lottery-8 Drawn Ballots.

Chances for all the above Prizes to be had at CLARKSON'S SCHEME. HARDWARE STORE: of \$30,000 10,000 Where have been sold, within a few months. **5** 000 1 Prize of 2,500 DOLLS. 4,000 800 2,452 300 100 60 50 46 40 92

30

20

92 -

920

\*3280

And a great many of 100, 59, 40, 30, 20, 100 Application ought to be made soon, so as to have a choice of the

Tickets, \$10, Hulves, 85,

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 3.

Gettysburg, Feb 15.

10 10 2 49 37 18 44 13 26 38

act detailing that system. The money now annually expended, in too many instances wastefully and unclessly expended in the support of private schools, wherein 200,000 children receive but imperfect instruction, would be much more than sufficient to support common schools throughout our state, and secure a sound and moral education to all our youth. Towards the education of poor children alone, there is annually expended upwards of \$100,000 with little effect; this item of expenditure will cease with the establishment of common schools, and the money thus expended in counties with the aid of a distributive share of the common fund, will enable those countles to support such a number of schools that every child may be instructed, and to establish libraries in every district, securing to all the means of acquiring valuable and useful information. By such a system, there will thus be a saving to the community of at least one half the sum now yearly expended for purposes of education, a consideration of itself sufficient to secure our zealous action .-But other, greater, and more splendid results, are justly to be anticipated .-Whilst we thus fay the foundation for a general system of common schools, we secure to the youth of this age that are gathering round us, and those that shall succeed them, equally the means of obtaining an education that will oppose some barrier to that flood of dissi pation that is increasing and wide spreading amongst us; that will enable them to appreciate the value of our free institutions, and goard them from their abuse; that will save them from that wild careering of faction, from which we have not been exempt, and from the shock of those convulsions that are felt in the political world; and finally. we shall have the assurance, that whilst Pennsylvania is rising and moving forward, her advance will be sure; and that her strength will consist not in her wealth, or in the width of her territory; not in her stupendous improvements, or in the increase of her population; but in the virtue, the integrity, and the intelligence of her citizens.

**---**:®-∹(<del>}}-:</del>® <del>---</del> From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION. Were we permitted to mention the source from which the following letter emanated, it would be unnecessary to make any prefatory remarks. It is the opinion of a man who is acknowledged to be one of the ablest jurists of the age. From a Correspondent. Washington, Jun 23.

to write to you on grave subjects.— Without circumlocution, I state to you my decided conviction, that the United States of America are on the eve of great events.

You will have seen that the Cherokee nation have filed a bill, in their national capacity, in the Supreme Court of the United States, against the State of Georgia, praying for an injunction to the executive officers of that States prohibiting them from exercising jurisdiction under their State laws, over the people of the Cherokee nation. There cannot be a doubt that the injunction prayed for, will be granted and issued. It is equally certain from the conduct of the Governor and Legislature of Georgia, that the State will not appear to contest the granting of the injunction; nevertheless, the question whetherit ought to issue, will be argued and well considered. The government has stipulated with the Cherokee nation to guarantee to them their country; they have taken them under their protection, and it follows as a necessary consequence, that having a right as a nation to sue a State of this Union in the Supreme Court, they have a right to claim protection from all combinations of men, to molest or disturb them in the enjoyment of those rights which this nation has stipulated by treaty they should enjoy-

If the injunction issues, it will be disobeyed, and the court, on this being made to appear, must issue attachments against those guilty of the discbedience—the service and execution of these attachments will be obstructed and opposed, and in that case by an act of Congress of the 28th of Feb. 1795. it is made the duty of the President. when the combinations are too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals-(that of raising the posse comitatos.) to call forth the militia of such State, or of any other State or States as may be necase are to supplies such combinations. and cause the laws to be doly executed.

The President then will have to decide whether he will see to the execution of the laws in the event of an opposition to the mandates of the Supreme Court, or note. If he should undertak to overrule the decision of that con a as he has the treaties, and an act of Congress for the protection of the indians, then indeed the provisions of the | the same political views, looking to the | southwes | found on the diane constitution become a dead letter, and sense house, and alling duty and same will all modern's parties of the the judicial power is pro-tested. Such hards, the mest unreserved inter on partice to be spainted by the walls, a course on the part of the President, course, not didifferent ways. I don't but if the same will but alout if sah would not only render him imper and not that all sored percive and the respectful and hen to part and limit has ble, but must inevitable destroy him in salt, though it fell short of actual con same to and among a many of them as the public estimation—but I will hope viction, speaks a voice of very intelli- the same will consequently account to for better things, and that he will not disregard his plain and palpable duties. | severity, a questionable authority." in supporting and enforcing the laws In that event, Georgia will be taught a wholesome lesson, that her state sover- gia contains a population of 518,337eignty does not entitle her to trample of which 207,991 are SLAVES. The | Sheriff's Office, Getty > ?

eral acceptance of the provisions of the 1 tion, treaties, and laws of the United States.

One cannot but feel indignant, when we hear those states who think the time has come, when the value of the Union is to be considered, constantly prating about state sovereignty, which they seem to think means unconstitutional and absolute power to do whatever they think proper; forgetting that the people of this Union have, for their common safety and common good, yielded up large portions of state sovereignty, for the greater blessings of defence and protection, from the united force and means of the whole confederated States.

#### SOUTHERN FEELING.

The introduction of a bill in the House of Representatives by Mr. Mallary for the purpose of raising the duty on salt to lifteen cents per bushel, and to repeal the law by which the duty will be further reduced to five cents per bushel on the first of January next, produced a considerable sensation among some of the Southern members. The introduction of the bill at this moment was certainly injudicious, and only calculated to excite feelings which it would be wise in every member of Congress, who has the interest of his country at heart, to endeavor to allay. We annex a few of the remarks of some of the Southern gentlemen. Mr. Blair, of South Carolina, said-

"He took it for granted the House would reject this bill by an overwhelm ing majority. He therefore hoped argument against it was unnecessary --Beside, his feelings, in relation to this subject, were too strong to authorize him to run the bazard (at this moment) of saying what might be regarded as indecorous Candor, however, required, and an imperative duty to his constituents, to himself, and to the house, enjoined upon him to declare, most emphotically, that if this proposition should succeed, the time for argument will have passed away."

Mr. Nuckolls said-"Let the report and bill be referred and printed, and after time for examination, let them come up for discussion. Sir, I will vote at any time for taking up and deciding the fate of this matter. The People of South Carolina are in great doubt and perplexity on this subject, they have been assured that relief from their unconstitutional burthens would be progressive; but if, on the contrary, our recourse is to be retroactive, by increasing, instead of diminishing their grievances, we desire to know it, in order that we may set about relieving ourselves from them Having a leisure moment, I devote it | "peaceably, if we can, forcibly, if we must." \* \* \* "I entreat the House. and particularly the Southern portion, to withdraw all objection to the second reading, and to abstain from using this illiberal weapon of defence, by which

they have been unkindly scourged. We shall then see whether, instead of the duty going down to 10 cents, as provided by the law of 1830, it be fixed at 15, and thereby an earnest given that we are to expect still further imposition. Should such be the case. I can but fear, that in the future history of this country, and in its influence on the harmony and perpetuity of our Union, the sum of five cents on salt may be equally important with three cents on tea.22

According to the National Journal-"Mr. Speight warned the friends of the Tariff not to presume on their majority on this to oppress the South and make the empire reel and totter to its foundation. He assured them that the vengeance of the people would sooner or later stalk through the avenues of this House to take rengeance on them. He stated that the Southern States are now on the ere of rebellion, and will not submit to further oppression."

A writer from this place to the Editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser, concludes an account of the termination of the late trial before the High Court of Impeachment with the following grave and not inappropriate observations :—Nat. Int.

"Mr. Calhoun presided with great dignity; the countenances of the Senate were marked with the loopest conviction of the solemnity of their task; the tone of their voters indicated the fullest determination of judgments and it was certainly a resulte to the princ of human reason, to see such men as Enwann Livingsron and Danna Winsign, on the same facts, the same law. and the same hearing, decide, with full consiction, and entire sincerity, in liametrical opposition to ra h other.-How happy is it for us all, that the final from lips that cannot crr !

this if ir, which must be consolering plans of Grand in Mount shing, edto ever fireful of the Republic: the printy - it is brown to the interest of the votes were a arke theither by sectional [ furnishe: to ne separation to in the lines, nor per said thous Meredie among all as Hels allegal Regible warning to all who exercise, with | date; but if the same will not ideal of the

Georgia.—By the new census. Geor- The and appraise the whole undivided. et a persmount authority, the constitu- 1 increase since 1820, is 177,348.

From the Philadelphian.

In Awful Scene. - A respectable gentleman living near Dagsborough, in Sussex county. Del. informs us, that on the 14th and 15th of Dec. the people in the vicinity of the sea coast experienced the greatest gale of wind and the highest tide ever known there by the oldest inhabitants. The water rose eight or nine feet above common Ligh tides; and in many places swept every thing before it. Many families lost their swine, sheep, cattle, corn, and household furniture; barely being able to escape with their lives.

One family living near the ocean, consisting of Mr. Thomas Drury, a widowed daughter. Mrs. M ssey and her child, and a brother, Mr. Noah Drury, who was then on a visit, were all swept away, and all drowned except the last, who has escaped to tell the mournful tale. They were all driven in the night, by the tide, into the highest story of their dwelling, which soon after drifted from its foundation. For a time it sailed well, but soon struck something, which carried away the lower part.-The upper portion of the dwelling then settled considerably deeper in the water, and Noah got upon the rool, through the chimney hole. His brother from within asked if he could see land, but none was visible. The child was handed to him and for a time preserved in a bed-quilt. In vain he endeavored to assist his brother Thomas and Mrs. Massey. The chill winds and cold waves passed over them until their souls fled away; and they answered the inquirer after them from the roof no more.

Noah, the child, and a dog, continued on the roof until the floating house made land. At this time, the child, of three years of age, expired in his arms. He slipped off the roof into the water with the little corpse and attempted to wade to shore, but soon was obliged to resign it to the waves; and next was compelled from exhaustion to crawl along the beach on his hands and knees. In this perishing condition the last survivor began to hollow with all his might for help. At his cries the dog instinctively set up a piteous yell: and together they alarmed some people in a neighboring house, who immediately came to his assistance. When found, he was all under water except his head; and consciousness had become suspended. In a few minutes more, doubtless, he would have followed his departed friends to the world of spirits.

The body of the child, and that of Mr. Thomas Drury, who for security, but in vain, had tied himself to the house, have been found. The corpse of Mrs. Massey yet remains in the ocean, or on some unknown part of the ice-hound coast.

Fire at Sea, and Providential Escape. On the 26th ult. in lat. 40 30, long. 70, the William Brown, arrived at Newnort, fell in with the schooner Billow, Stoddard, on fire. The B. belonged to Hingham, and was from Fredericksburgh, bound to Portsmouth, with a cargo of flour. The Captain and Crew were taken off, but such was the dangerous state of the vessel, that not a single article of clothing or any other thing could be brought away. The flames were spreading with frightful rapidity when fallen in with by the William Brown. The decks were so hot that it was almost impossible to stand on them, and the chain holls hissed as the vessel rolled in the water. The crew had previously suffered much by the severe weather, and were frost bitten.-It was not known how the fire originated.

Notice is bereby Given. TO ALL THE HERRS AND LEGAL RE-PRESENTATIVES OF

# vee eelending,

T ATE of Cumberland township, A-A dams county, deceased, to wit :--Magd dena (widon) and children, John Hamilton, Jane, intermarried with Jas-Black, Margaret, intermarried with David Ramilton, Esq. William Hamiltor, Joseph Hamilton, Eroch H. milton, Jame, Hamilton, George Hamilton, David Hamilton, and Jesse Hamilton-i'rat an

### THOUSE

will be held on Thursday the 10th day of Mirramett, on a certain Tract of dand, situ te in Cum estand town-hip, Mams county, all ming land of Win. M.Pherson, the hores of John Swency. deceased, John M'Conaughy, Espania lambers, containing I wo Hundred and Thirty five Acres, mere or less ; or c other fractiff arimproved Link situaward on human fate, is to proceed from Late in Franklin to and up. Adams con . a judgment that care it be deceived - ity, all dance lands of Dent is Michanic, John Richardon and o hits comes and "There is one circumstance about "Nexty Asses, more or less, also, I'm.

> WM. S. COBEAN, She ?? - to burg, hoo, lo, to the y

division at all, without preparite to or !

spulling the whole thereon toen to va-

CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 7. In the House of Representatives on Saturday, the bill to repeal, in part, an act to reduce the duty on salt, was, after a short discussion, laid on the table, by a vote of 145 to 41, the friends of the bill voting with the majority. The report which accompanied the bill will be printed, as a matter of course, although some voices were heard in objection, when Mr Mallary wished the unanimous consent of the House to make a motion to that effect. The motion will be in order during the morn ing business of every day, and will, of course, be sustained. The House was subsequently engaged in the consideration of private bills.

February 8. In the Senate, yesterday, the Chair communic ted a letter from the Postmaster General accompanied with a voluminous report on the subject of the various mail contracts made by himself and predecessors in office. The report has been made in obedience to a resolution of the last Session. It embraces a detail of 1700 post routes, copies of 1400 contracts, and occupies nearly 6000 large folio pages. The bill appropriating \$6000 annually, to the Seneca Indians, was finally read a third time and passed. Mr. Brown introduced a bill to reduce the duties on sugars; and Mr. Benton gave notice of introducing a bill to abrogate the present duty on salt. Mr. Grundy's resolution relative to the examination of witnesses by the Select Committee on the Post Office was again debated .-Mr Holmes concluded his speech a gainst adopting the resolution, in the course of which he animadverted in forcible language on the system of proscription and removal from office pursued under the administration of the present Postmaster General. Mr. Grundy followed in reply, and defended the conduct of the Department in that respect. On Mr Grundy's concluding the Senate adjourned, and the resolution was laid on the table, to be again

taken up to-day. The customary time was yesterday consumed by the House of Representatives in receiving petitions, among which we heard several which were in favor of the Indians. In presenting one of these, Mr. E. Everett gave notice that he should on Monday next bring the subject before the House .-The report of the Select Committee on the subject of the distribution of the surplus revenue among the States was then brought up, on a motion to print 6000 additional copies of the document, which prevailed by a vote of 99 to 79. A motion to print 3000 copies of the Report of the Judiciary Committee was taken up, when after an unsuccessful attempt to lay the motion on the table, Mr. Doddridge and Mr. Gordon made some observations, the former moving to substitute 6000 for 3000 copies, when the Speaker announced that the hour had expired The consideration of the General Appropriation Bill was then resumed, on the motion to strike out the appropriation for an outfit and salary for a Minister to Russia, when Mr. Burges again occupied the floor and concluded his remarks. Mr Cambreleng then replied, and Mr. Alexander obtained the floor, and had just commerced some remarks, when the House adjourned.

February 10.

The House of Representatives was principally engaged vesterday in the discussion of a bill relative to the establishment of a Land Office in Indiana.-The House subsequently took up the the salary and outfit to Mr. Randolph. | election .- Nat. Int.

Mr. Archer spoke at some length in defence of the Administration, after which the previous question was demanded by Mr. Tucker, and seconded by a majority of members present-Ayes 73-Noes 33. The House then decided that the main question should be now put, which was the engrossment of the Bill, excluding all the amendments on the subject of Mr. Randolph. Some subsequent attempts were made to get amendments into the bill, but they were defeated by a successful call for the previous question. The bill was subsequently read a third time and

Duff Green was re-elected printer to the Senate yesterday, on the 4th ballot! The vote stood-Green 24, Gales and Seaton 22, Blair 1.

February 11.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, a bill, declaratory of the law concerning contempts of Court, was reported by Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee on the Judiciary. A report of a very important character was made by Mr Hemphill, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, advocating the policy of Internal Improvement, and containing certain resolutions corresponding with that sentiment. It was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

February 12.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Benton's motion for leave to bring in a bill for the gradual reduction of duty on allum salt, was refused by a vote of 27

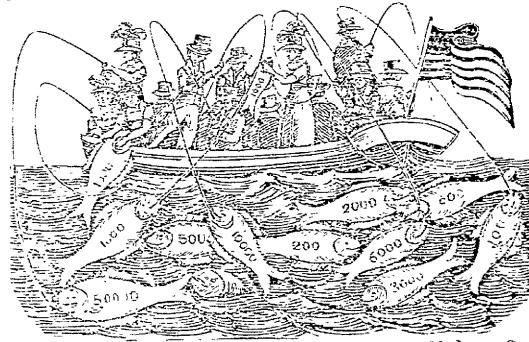
In the House, the bill for the relief of Susan Decatur was taken up, and, after debate, the House refused to order the bill to a third reading. Mr. Doddridge then moved to reconsider the last vote, but the House adjourned before acting on the motion.

In our account of Monday's proceedings in the House of Representatives, it is stated that "Mr. Crawford presented a petition from a number of his constituents, praying for the repeal of the Indian bill of last session; which petition Mr. C. said he dissented from, but moved that it be printed. Agreed to." Perhaps the brevity of this statement may subject it to misapprehension. The Memorials presented by Mr. Crawford, were from Adams county, Pennsylv'a, praying Congress "to pass such laws as may be necessary to protect the Cherokee and other Indians, within their own territory, from the intrusion of any of our citizens, whether done in pursuance of State enactments or not, according to the true intent and meaning of our several treaties with said Indian Tribes," and moved that they be printed. Objection having been made to the printing of them, Mr. C. said, the memorials were signed by a considerable number of respectable persons, his own constituents, and that as he had the misfortune to differ in opittion from them on the subject of these memorials, he was particularly anxious that their representations should be treated with respect by the House, and, as a manifestation of it, ordered to be printed, which was done. Nat. Int.

The Indian question was to be taken up yesterday.

Maryland.—Both Houses of the Legislature of this State have agreed to adjourn on the 12th inst. From what we hear, there will be no choice of a Senator of the U States at this Session, because of the State Senate refusing to Appropriation bill, and the question of | concur with the House in going into an





THE 3 CLUB CLASS OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, with by busing as

Faturday the 26th inst. 5; Name: Lottery-S Drawn Ballots.

Tickets, Sto. Halves, S5, Other Shares in proportion. 2 Chances for all the above Prizes to be had at

#### CHOLXELIC HARDWARE STORE;

Where have been sold, within a few months, 1 Prize of 2.500 DOLLS. 

300 And a great many of 100, 50, 40, 30, 20, 450 10.

\* Application ought to be made soon, so as to have a choice of the

batts

Gettysburg, Feb 15.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 3, 10 2 49 27 15 44 13 26 38

www.soo ArrestanceARCHIVEss on

9.00

907 61

481 34

231 63

4250 00

354 71

29 69

91 50

91 50

157 78

263 00

902 121

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20 09

15.00

364 22

51 48

60 00

122 65

95.37

94 32

**3**57 61

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8.75

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35 08

115 00

86.81.

<del>100 00</del> 2149\_85

<del>\$21,076 511</del>

5962 77

117 (0)

# Receipts & Expenditures of Adams County.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, ADAMS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

AGREEABLY to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties, to publish a Statement of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES yearly-We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do Report as follows, viz. From the 7th day of January, 1830, to the 6th day of January, 1831 - both days included :-

Auditors' pay,

Assessors' pay,

Fox Scalps,

Road Views,

Constables—Fees,

Tuition of Poor Children,

Collectors of Taxes—fees and releases,

Sundry Bills of Costs paid Sheriff and others,

Treasurer of Poor-house Funds,

Prothonotary's and Clerk's fees,

Jacob Fickes, Erq. Commissioner

James Milhenny, Esq. do.

Thomas Ehrehart, Esq. do.

Clerk to Commissioners—pay,

Work done in l'ublic Buildings

Jailor-keeping Prisoners, &c.

Sundry persons for Repairing Bridges

J. B. M Pherson in trust for Philadelphia Prison,

Geo. Welsh, Prothonotary, for transcribing and making

Order issued in 1826 in favor of the Bank of Gettysburg,

in 1827, with interest, unpaid till present year.

Quit-rents in hands of James Gourley,

<u>秦秦秦秦秦朱承秦秦秦秦秦秦秦秦秦秦秦秦秦秦秦秦秦</u>

Expenditures, exhibited at the Office of the Treasurer

of said County, is a True Copy, as taken from and com-

pared with the Originals remaining in the Books of this

Office—We have hereunto set our Hands, and affixed

the Seal of our said Office, at Gettysburg, the sixth day

of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

JAMES MILHENNY, Commissioners.

IN TESTIMONY, that the foregoing Statement of Receipts and

JACOB COVER

WE, the Subscribers, AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public

the above Account, and certify that they are correct—and that the

balance of Two Thousand One Hundred and Forty-Nine Dollars &

JOHN LILLY,

CHAS. KETTLEWELL, (

REMOVAL,

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

Fresh Goods.

J. B. DANNER.

DEGS leave to inform his Friends

has taken his Brother, ZACHARIAH

DANNER, into Partnership; that he

has REMOVED his Store to the new

Building, north-east corner of Balti-

more and Middle-street, opposite the

Eagle Inn; and that he has just returned

from the City with a most SPLEN.

DID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS

HARDWARE.

China, Glass, & Queensware

LEGHORN & STRAW

Ceta k koa

GRINDSTONES,

WEAVERS' REEDS,

the most-accommodating terms, and

can and will be sold as CHEAP or

CHEAPER than at any other Estab-

lishment in the country. He is deter-

don't wish to see BARGAINS slip

out of their hands, to call and examine

his Goods. He feels confident, that

to sell them at, the Public will be gra-

All kinds of COUNTRY PRO-

duce taken in exchange, for which the

NOTICE

LL persons indebted to the Estate

of SAMUEL M. REED, late of

Cumberland township, deceased, are

requested to make payment on or be-

tified after giving him a call.

highest price will be given.

Dec. 28.

The moderate profits he intent

Liquors,

DRA GOOPs

GROCERIES,

suitable to the Season, consisting of

and the Public in general, that he

occunts. Report that we have examined the items which co

Eighty-five Cents, is in the hands of the Treasurer.

- C. Chritzman (arr.)

Inder in favor of Treasurer of Poor house funds

Jacob Bosserman's Notes,

P. Heagy-Summoning Juries up to Jan. ss. 1830 inclusive, 87 75

Wood for Court-house and Prison,

Coroner—Fees on Inquisitions,

Officers of Elections—Pay,

od Crawll to Linearing Sing

Bank of Gettysburg-Interest,

Cash paid for Loom for Prison,

Indices for Dockets,

Medical attendance on Prisoners,

unpaid till present year,

Orders of 1829, paid during 1830,

Balance of George Ziegler's Bond,

Attest-D. Horner, Clerk,

Outstanding Tax,

Treasurer of Water Company—Rent,

Attorney General—Fees,

Court Cryer-Pay, &c.

Public Printing, Directors of Poor—Pay

Grand Juries and Constables - pay,

General Juries and Constables do.

DR.	Della
last settlement,	5,040
uds of James Gourley, C. Chritzman, (arreare	ges) 725
do. 1829,	63
Ziegler's Bond,	115
t settlement,	1,853
30.	_ 12,893
830 in hands of C. Chritzman	199

To outstanding Tax at last rettlement,	5,04	0 78 5 08
Ground Rents in hands of James Gourle Do. do. C. Chritzma		5 44
Do. do. do.	1829, 6	3 00
Balance of George Ziegler's Bond,	. 11	5.00
Cash on hand at last settlement,		3 554
Tax assessed for 1830.	12,893	3 30
Ground Rents for 1830 in hands of C. C	Chritzman, 19	9 00
Tax received of the Estate of Benjamin deceased, for 1823, '4, '5, '6, '7, a	n Chambers, )	5 95
Amount of Jacob Bosserman's Notes,	<b>8</b> 1	8 81
Addition of Tax Duplicates for 1829,	5	2 42
Order in favor of G. F. Hoke, unpaid b	y Treasurer,	6 48
	<b>\$21,07</b> 0	3 51 }

		<b>\$21,076</b> 51)
THE TAX ASSESSED FO	R 1830. IS AS FOL	LOWS, VIZ.
Jacob Wortz,	Conowagu,	851 32
Valentine Hollinger,	Reading	818 35
Christian Picking,	Hamilton,	<b>575 60</b>
Philip Voglesong	Berwick.	830 72
Jesse Cook	Latimore,	529 81
Samuel Lowden,	Liberty,	732 73
John Marshall,	Hamiltonban.	819 71
John Bream, sen.	Tyrone,	466 38
John Kugler,	Germany,	757 85
Semuel Keunedy,	Lindington	543 JA
James Smith,	Mountjoy,	600 39
John Black,	Cumberland,	872 23
Jacob Wills,	Mountpleasant,	964 39
Benjamin Gramer,	Franklin,	984 01
Jacob Schlesser,	Menallen,	1019 33
Henry Brinkerhoff,	Straban,	967 93
Christian Chritzman,	Borough,	559 33
		عالیہ فرارے <u>فیان کے</u> دے کیں

Chi	istian Chritzman,	Borough,	559 33
			<b>\$12,593</b> 30
THE	OUTSTANDING TA		
2,	OF THE FOLLOW	ING COLLECTO	RS, VIZ.
	John Marshall,	Berwick,	14 89
1823	Michael Snyder,	Germany,	1.05
1825	Adam Swope,	Borough,	125 40
1047-	Caleb Beales,	- latmore,	52 09
144	Joseph Leiever.	Germany,	64 09
1828	Jacob Winrott,*	Do.	63 78
64	Peter Deardorff, sen,	Reading,	46 62
*1	James White,	Laberty,	2 00
1829	Henry Albert,	Reading,	86 92
	Henry Toot,*	- Cumberland,	53-2
-#	lsaac Wolt\*	Berwick,	16-63
-41	Michael Kitzmiller,	Conowago,	44 82
44	Jesse Seabrooks,	Hamiltonban,	8 07
4	John Millyain,*	Mountpleasant,	205 69
16	Philip Bishop,	Germany,	96 00
1830		Conowago,	331 32
44	Valentine Hollinger,	Reading,	93 35
	Christian Picking,	Hamilton,	300 60
4	Philip Voglesong,*	Berwick,	390 72
-			

Latimore,

Hamiltonban,

Liberty,

Tyrone,

Germany

Huntington,

Cumberland,

Franklin.

Menallen,

Borough,

Mountpleasant,

\*Since paid in part.

NOTHOR

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

O all Legatees, Creditors and other

ministration Accounts of the Estates of

the deceased persons hereafter named,

will be presented to the Orphans'

Court of Adams county, for confirma-

tion and allowance, on Tuesday the first

The account of John Marshall, Exe-

The account of Joseph Kepner, Ad-

eutor of the Estate of Christina Tim-

ministrator of the Estate of Nancy

The account of Samuel Fahnestock,

The account of Joseph B. Nickel,

The account of Daniel Myers, Philip

The account of Conrad Snyder and

Administrator of the Estate of Charles

The account of Jacob Wortz, Admi-

nistrator, pendente lite, of the Estate of

The account of Maria A. M'Tagert,

Administratrix of the Estate of Patrick

Executor of the Estate of George Rei-

Jacob Will, Executors of the Estate of

istrator de bonis non of the Estate of

one of the Executors of the Estate of

The account of Anthony B. Kurtz.

The account of John Garvin, one of

The account of John Bowser, Ad-

ministrator de bonis non of the Estate

Administrators of Jacob Hollinger, who

was Guardian of Polly Hollinger, and

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.

Jacob Hollinger, now deceased.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, ?

Feb. 1, 1831,

of Samuel Bowser, deceased.

Administrator of the Estate of John J. Sheriff's-Office, Gettys-

the Executors of the Estate of John L.

The account of Nicholas Ghinter,

The account of James M'Clain and

Myers, and Michael Wiest, Executors.

Administrator de bonis non of the Es-

tate of John Nickel, deceased.

Estate of John Houk, deceased.

John Shriver, Esq. deceased.

S. Ditterline, deceased.

M'Farland, deceased.

James M'Clain, deceased.

The pacount of Massa Se

Abraham Miller, deceased.

John L. Shick, deceased.

Shick, deceased.

Stephens, deceased:

necker, deceased.

Administrator of the Estate of Thomas

gay of March next, to wit:

mons, deceased.

Null, deceased.

Tucker, deceased.

persons concerned, that the Ad-

Jesse Cook,

Samuel Lowden.\*

Samuel Kennedy,

John Marshall,\*

<del>John Bream,</del>

James Smith

John Black,\*

Jacob Wills,\* -

Benjamin Gramer,

Henry Brinkerhoff

Christian Chritzman,

Jacob Schlosser,\*

John-Kugler,\*

199-81

644-71

255 26

278 26

753 06

527 19

**\$5,962** 77

N pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 22d day of February next, at 2 o'clock. e. m. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

A Lot of Ground. Situate in the borough of Gettysburg, adjoining lots of George Shryock, and the heirs of James Agnew, and known on the general plan of said Town by No. 12, on which are erected

2 TWO STORY Brick Dwelling-Houses, fronting on Baltimore-street

and TWO two-story Brick Back Buildings;

2 TWO-STORY Brick Dwilliang

HOUSES, fronting on Middle-street, of the Estate of Ludwick Myers, de-Brick Stable, and two wells of water Seized and taken in execution as the Jacob Wortz, Administrators of the Estate of Peter Bersel.

The account of Thomas C. Reed, Sheriff's-Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 25.

Sheriff's Sale.

N pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court All of which have been purchased on of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 22d day:

of February, inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Court-house in the borough of Get- mined to sell-and he invites all who tvsburg, A Tract of Land, Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James M'-Ilhenny, John Adair and others, con-

which are erected a one-story Log Dwelling-house, & double Frame BARN. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of

taining 104 Acres, more or less, on

John M. Ilhenny

burg, Feb. 1. SHOEMAKERS,

The Guardianship account of the QLABESONS And see a very handsome and large Assortment of the Newest Fashioned

JUST RECEIVED.

Nov. 23.

fore the first day of April next. And all persons having claims against said Estate, are requested to present their ac counts, properly authenticated, for settlement, on or before the above date, to

ts

Lasts.

the subscriber, or, if more convenient, to John Garvin, Esq. Gettysburg. ALEX'R CAMPBELL, Alm'r. Feb. 1.

Notice is hereby Given.

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL BE-PHESENTATIVES OF DAVID RIFE.

Late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Elizabeth and children Catherine Rife John Rife, Polly Rife, Marks Rife, Andrew Rife, Susanna Rife, and David Rife, that an

TNO A POL

will be held on Saturday the 26th of Februnry next, on the premises, upon a certain Plantation or Tract of Land, situ ate in Franklin township, adjoining lands of Isaac Rife, ---- Grove, and Andrew Marshall, containing about One Hundred and Eighty Acres, more or less: to make partition thereof, to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to valdestroyers while the second state of

WM S COBEAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettys- > burg, Jan. 25, 1831.

Notice is hereby Given, 7530 all persons concerned, that the Subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS, to settle and apportion the remaining Assetts of the Estate of JOHN EHRHARDT, dec'd, among the Creditors of said deceased; and that they will meet, for that purpose, at the house of Mrs. Winrott, in Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 8th day of March next, at 100 clock, A. M .- where all persons interested will please attend.

WM. MCLELLAN, Jr. J F. MACFARLANE. T C. MILLER, Jan. 25.

At an Orphans' Court,

ELD at Gettysburg, for the Coun-Ly of Adams, on the twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one-before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion-The Court Grant a Rule, On all the Heirs and Legal Representa-

tives of CHRISTIAN ORNDORFF deceased, to wit : John Orndorff, Poll intermarried with Walter Coaker. Jacob Orndorff, Samuel Orndorff, Mary Ann Orndorff, and David Orndorff, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the first day of Estate of said deceased, mentioned and described in the writ of partition or valuation, should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Common-

By the Court, JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk. Feb. 1.

wealth.

CABINET WARE-HOUSE.



DAVID HEAGY. Cabinet-Maker.

ID ETURNS his grateful acknow ledgments for the liberal patronage which has beretofore been extended to him, and takes this method of informing his friends and customers, and the public generally that he still conti nues to carry on his business in West York-street, where he is prepared to execute the neatest and most

Fashionable Work, which he will warrant equal, if not superior, to any in the place.

He keeps on hand a general and extensive assortment of

Purniture, of all kinds, and of a quality which he

only asks an examination to pronounce superior. His prices are reasonable, and suited to the present times; and although his terms are CASH, he will take COUNTRY PRODUCE and LUMBER in exchange—for which he will allow the highest market prices.

He deems it unnecessary to notice, in particular, that he is always prepared to make

COFFINS,

as from his long practice in the busiand flatters himself, that from the general satisfaction his work has given, he will continue to receive a share of pa-

TURNING, of all kinds, and of the latest fashions, can be had at his Shop, at any time-

where he has constantly on hand\_\_\_\_

Carriage Hubs, which can now be had at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR per set. Gettysburg, Dec. 14.

LAND FOR SALE.

N pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county Will be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE. on Tuesday the 22d day of February inst.

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Martin Hollibaugh, John Plocher and others, containing

52 ACRES, more or less, on which are ereced

Two Log Houses,

and Log Barn, &c. There is a young Orchard on the farm: also, a spring of water-and Rockcreek runs along the farm -To be sold as the Estate of SAMUEL M. REED, de-

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known by

ALEX'R CAMPBELL, Adm'r.

Prothonotary's Office.

OTICE is hereby Given, to all Creditors, and others interested, that the account of Joseph Heagy and racoo Werre, assignees of JOHN SHRIVER, Esq. will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance. on Tuesday the 1st day of March next.

GEO. WELSH, Proth'y. Jan. 25.

NOTICE.

LL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN J. STEPHENS, late of Hamilton township, deceased, are requested to discharge the same without delay; and those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement

THOS. STEPHENS, Adm'r.

J. B. D.ANNER. Still continues the

SILVER PLATING.

In all its various branches-and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors: and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same .-

Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness. Gettysburg, Sept. 14.

AT THE

Drug Warehouse, No. 107, Market street below Third. PHILADELPHIA

TUST received, in addition to an extensive Stock of Drugs and Medicines, a supply of JERSEY WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 9 by 11, 9 by March next, to shew cause why the Real 12, 10 by 12, and the larger sizes, superior in quality to any heretofore brot to this market for sale, for account, & at the prices of the manufacturer.

Also, an extensive assortment of VI-ALS & BOTTLES, embracing every variety, which will be sold by the printed price current of the manufacturer.

In the selection and preparation of Medicines, Chemicals, &c. the greatest care is observed to have them of the best quality, and they are accordingly warranted genuine.

Druggists, Storekeepers, and others, are respectfully invited to eall, or address by letter

JOSHUA C. JENKINS, Philadelphia.

10th mo. 19th, 1830. TRIED & HIGHLY APPROVED

Valuable Medicines. Prevention better than Cure.

LEE'S FAMOUS ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS. 25 AND 50 CENTS PER BOX. mild, so as to be used in safety by per-

sons in every situation, and of every age. The proprietor confidently recommends the timely use of these Pills, as a preventive and mire of Hiliaus, Vellow, and Malignant Fevers

Please inquire for 'LEE'S ANTI-BIL-OUS PHLLS,' with the signature of NOAH RIDGELY, (late Michael Lee & Co.) as none others are genuine.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, a most powerful medicine, reinoves and destroys all kinds of worms.

Lee's Elixir, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, sore throats and consumptions.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard-No medicine ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never fail-

Bereit Strategier vinterante et les merces cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Persian Lotion, an excellent medi-

Lee's Vegetable Indian Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhora. Lee's Tooth ache Drops, which gives im-

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns. Country merchants and all others whe

can obtain them on such liberal terms as will \* SAMUEL H. BUEHLER will constant.

Dec. 21.

cow lot

cine for curing tetters, ring-worms, prickly

mediate relief.

Lee's Footh Powder, which cleanses and

purchase to sell again, by applying to the proprietor, No 68, Hanover street, Baltimore insure them a great profit!

ly keep a fresh supply of the above celebrated Medicines, at his Apothecary and Drug Store, Gettysburg.